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THE FIRE TO THE FRYING PAN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Referring to the letter of "Service" in last week's Journal regarding the service of the 3d Art. on the Southern station, and his humane regard for the health of the regiment, let me say that the fellows in the "fire," with its two mails per week, its seven months of quarantine, and all the other attractions that make Key West Barracks so enjoyable, are more than willing to exchange into the "frying pan" with its daily mail, good markets and contact with the world. Would it not be well for "Service," in a spirit of regimental brotherly love, to differentiate his sympathies and sense of justice and give a little of them to the concrete of the Key West garrison, and not waste them all upon the aggregate of the whole 3d Artillery. All of which is prayerfully submitted by the fellows in the fire to those in the frying pan.

Key West Barracks, Fla., June 29, 1895.

The United States Army litter, issue of 1895, has been contracted for, and the issue will be commenced probably within six weeks. The new litter weighs only 17 pounds, seven more than the old one, and its cost is \$3.97. The old litters were constructed by the Government, and in addition to being trashy and adrift at a dollar more.

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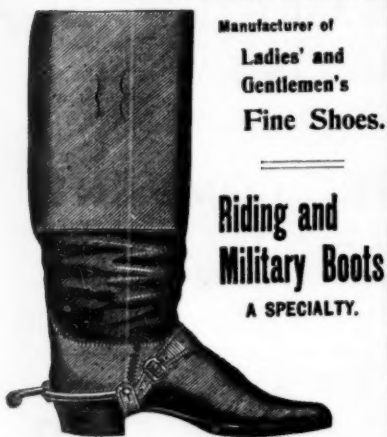
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ACTING HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

As your paper is one which in its utterances has always given justice to the "ranks" in both services, the acting hospital stewards of the Army request you to make some comment on their position. The Army Regulations of 1880, par. 1563, state that they may be reduced to the grade of private by order of the commanding officer at the request of the post surgeon. When par. 254, A. R., was amended by G. O. 36, of 1890, so that N. C. officers could be reduced only by sentence of courts, and not by order of commanding officers as hitherto, acting hospital stewards were not mentioned as N. C. officers. The order of assignment of a private of the Hospital Corps who passes his exam, reads that "Private So and So is 'detached' as acting hospital steward." A decision rendered from H. Q. A., November, 1893, states that hospital and acting hospital stewards are "mounted N. C. officers," yet on the face of it, the latter are not provided with any warrant in support of their position, nothing can they produce save a "pass certificate" from the Surgeon General's Office, and the order from the A. G. O., "detailing" Private So and So as an acting hospital steward. Yet a corporal of the line who is appointed on the recommendation given at the whim of the company commander, has a warrant signed by the colonel and adjutant of his regiment, and yet the acting hospital steward whose qualifications as to education have to be much superior to the corporals and who is placed above the corporal in military rank, is ignored. Of course no one can tell what changes the new Army Regulations will make, but you will confer a favor on us by commenting editorially on the matter.

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Charles Dudley Rhodes, U. S. A., has, in "Lippincott's Magazine" for July, an amusing story, the moral of which is that even the sternest representative of the Inspector General's Department may be disposed to overlook regulations when his personal comfort is concerned. "Oh, hang the regulations," ripped out the Colonel and Assistant Inspector General, after he had sufficiently contemplated the prospect of a breakfast of crackers and sardines with an unmade toilet and dirty boots, in a chill house on a severe winter's morning—all the result of his interference with the Captains' ménage by ordering his excellent cook and man of all work back to his company in accordance with regulations. "Virtue may be usually its own exceeding great reward," but it did not prove so in this instance.

Two troops of the 6th Cav., stationed at Fort Myer, and the Light Battery of the 4th Art., stationed at the Washington Barracks, will leave Washington on Monday next for Gettysburg, Pa., for field exercises. They will remain in camp at Gettysburg for five days.

The recruiting detail from Oct. 1, 1895, to Oct. 1, 1897, is announced in general order issued July 5, 1895: (one company officer (Captain or first Lieutenant), from 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 10th Cav., and 1st, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 23d, 24th, 25th Inf., will be selected by regimental commanders and assigned to stations.

Emperor William will write a letter to the President of the United States thanking him for sending the squadron under Adm. Kirkland to the Kiel fete. He will send a similar message of thanks to the various sovereigns represented at Kiel. Under the heading "Viel Reden Wenig Handeln" a number of journals publish violent protests against the enormous expenditure entailed by the Kiel fete, deploring the extravagant pomp indulged in, which they declare was worthy of a Roman Emperor.

Gen. Vincent denies absolutely, in spite of reports, which have recently been published, that any movements of troops have been decided upon. He declined to state what the recommendations of Gen. Schofield were, nor would he say that any such recommendations had been made. He says that if any movements of troops are made they will probably be decided upon when Secretary Lamont and Gen. Schofield return to Washington from their present inspection tour. As the Journal has stated, Gen. Schofield did make recommendations regarding movements of troops before his departure on his inspection trip. These recommendations were forwarded to Secretary Lamont, and that official now has them locked up on his desk. Decisive action on the recommendations made by Gen. Schofield may be expected soon after Secretary Lamont's return to Washington.

An important order was issued by the War Department to-day, giving place of confinement and regulations for the Government of enlisted men undergoing sentences imposed by court martial. Enlisted men convicted of felony will be sent to a State penitentiary, although department commanders may direct execution of their sentence at Fort Leavenworth. Those convicted of purely military offenses will be sent to these posts to serve out their sentences. Alcatraz Island, Forts Warren, Columbus, Thomas, Monroe, Sheridan, Snelling, Riley, Sam Houston, Logan and Crook and Vancouver Barracks. The regulations issued for the Government of general prisoners at posts provide that one commissioned and one non-commissioned officer shall be detailed to act as "Officer in charge of prisoners" and "Prison Overseer" respectively. Duties of both officers are defined in order. It is required that prisoners should be constantly employed at hard labor for at least eight hours per day.

UNVEILING OF THE BUFORD MEMORIAL.

The striking memorial of bronze and stone just erected on the battlefield of Gettysburg by the comrades of that cavalry leader of whom it has been said: "He made Gettysburg possible," was fittingly dedicated amid the smoke of modern guns and the flashing of sabres, unstained with the blood of civil strife, on Monday, July 1. If more imposing demonstrations have attended the completion of other monuments on that battlefield, it can be truthfully said that nothing more impressive nor more thoroughly charged with the spirit of the moment could be contrived.

On Saturday a number of distinguished soldiers headed by Maj. Gen. Merritt, U. S. A., arrived at the Gettysburg Springs Hotel, about a mile from the town and near the spot where Reynolds fell; this spot was selected as the rendezvous, partly on account of its vicinity to the camp of the detachment of regular troops, sent by the War Department to participate in the approaching ceremonies. Sunday was devoted to the usual sightseeing and genial hobnobbing with the officers of the cavalry and artillery, who, in a body, accepted an invitation to dine informally with the officers of the Committee of Arrangements, B. M. A.; late in the afternoon a large contingent arrived from New York and Philadelphia, on a special train tendered by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The morning of Monday dawned through a heavy canopy of clouds, but as the hour appointed for the ceremony all felt encouraged that the elaborate preparations would not prove fruitless. At precisely 9 A. M. the escort moved in the following order:

Band. Officer commanding escort. Troop A, 6th Cav. Battle flag First Division Cav. Corps and Color Guard. Troop "H" 6th Cav. Light Battery "C," 3d Art. (Capt. Lancaster).

The admirably equipped body of 170 trained horsemen was the picturesque feature of the occasion; moving with absolute precision, its excellent band playing a spirited air, and the red and yellow plumes touching with a bright color the sombre landscape—it was most inspiring; it only needed the stained and tattered battle-flag of Buford's Division, borne with evident pride by a picked color guard of young cavalry sergeants, to raise the enthusiasm of the spectators to the highest pitch. In the rear of the escort followed twelve carriages, containing the committee and their guests, as follows:

Gen. Merritt and Gregg, Capt. Watson, U. S. N.; Gen. J. H. Wilson (orator of the day), Gobin (representing State of Pennsylvania), Col. Ricketts and Taylor, Messrs. T. M. and J. W. Buford (brothers of Gen. Buford), Col. Harrison, Dr. Watson (nephew of Gen. Buford), Gen. Tidball, Rodenbough, Maj. Calef, Mr. McKean, Col. Nicholson, Leoser, Lieut. Welsh, Mr. Chase, Capt. Rosengarten, Col. Meade, Maj. Wheeler, Mr. Kelly (the sculptor), Gen. Sawtelle, Col. Ellis, Maj. Whitehead, Maj. Wilson, Col. Parsons, Maj. Quirk, Capt. Heermann, Mr. Mitchell, Col. Gordon, Pennington, Beaumont, Worth, Messrs. J. S. Rodenbough, J. F. Rodenbough, Paul Fuller, J. Gillea, Miss Palmer,

Miss Rosengarten, Messrs. Rosengarten and C. Fuller.

The route selected led via the Hagerstown road to the center of the town, and thence by the Chambersburg road to the site of the memorial, which is on the north side of the road, immediately in front of Hall's Maine Battery monument. Arrived on the ground, the battery took the position on the side of the memorial facing to the north, while the cavalry formed line on the western side, facing south. More than a thousand of the good citizens of the town were on the spot and preserved the greatest order during the ceremony. All being in readiness, the trumpets sounded "commence firing!" the large flag draping the statue drawn aside by Maj. J. B. Wheeler (formerly of Buford's staff), fell to the ground the cavalry presented sabres, all colors were dropped, and the first gun of a Major General's salute broke the still air. The breeze was coming gently from the North and soon the statue was enveloped in blue smoke, which curled and eddied about the heroic figure of the famous cavalier in warlike embrace, filling the air with the odor of battle, and as it cleared away, the effect of a second unveiling was produced.

The oration by Gen. Wilson was a model for such an occasion; it gave due proportion to biographical and historical details, and was delivered with great eloquence; the tribute came with unusual force from one who himself has helped to make cavalry history. At the conclusion of the oration the ceremony of "spiking the guns" was impressively performed by Maj. Calef, who on the same day and ground thirty-two years before had fired those guns in the face of great odds. The decoration of the memorial with laurel wreaths by representatives of organizations with which Buford was identified, followed: The class of 1848, U. S. M. A. (Gen. Tidball), 1st Regt. Dragoons (Gen. Gregg), 2d Regt. Dragoons (Gen. Rodenbough), Vermont Cav. Brig. (Maj. Wilson), Cav. Res. Brig. (Col. Leoser), Gamble's Brig. (Col. Parsons), Devin's Brig. (Capt. Heermann), Reynold's staff (Capt. Rosengarten), Cav. Corps staff (Maj. Whitehead), Hdqrs. Army of Potomac (Col. Meade), the Cavalry U. S. A. (Col. Gordon), the Light Artillery U. S. A. (Col. Pennington), the Cav. Soc. U. S. A. (Gen. Sawtelle). Wreaths tied with red ribbon were also placed on the four guns by Col. Harrison, Maj. Calef, Maj. Quirk and Lieut. Welsh, respectively. During the decoration minute guns were fired by the battery.

Maj. Gen. Merritt then read the following telegrams addressed to the Secretary:

"Fort Riley, July 1, 1895.—The troops at this post, composed, in part, of the 1st and 2d Regiments of Cavalry and Light Artillery, belonging to Buford's Cavalry Division of war times memory, will at 10 A. M. to-day parade in honor of the occasion of the unveiling of the statue to our late famous cavalry leader, Battery A, 2d Art., which fired the opening gun at the Battle of Gettysburg, will fire a Major General's salute at the close of the parade.

"A. K. ARNOLD, Col. 1st Cav."

"Fort Wingate, June 29, 1895.—Troops will be paraded July 1 and programme of the day at battlefield read to command.

HUNTT, Col.
(Wingate is the regimental headquarters of the 2d Cav.)

The chairman then introduced the sculptor, Mr. J. E. Kelly, who blushing declined to make a speech. His work, however, bears eloquent testimony to his genius and the occasion was a great professional triumph for him.

After the formal transfer of the memorial to the care of the U. S. Battlefield Commission, represented by Col. Nicholson and three salvos from the battery, the escort in returning to camp paid a marching salute to the memorial.

We add a brief extract from Gen. Wilson's address: Our task is to commemorate by this simple monument and effigy of bronze, and by these guns which opened the action at this spot, the virtues and services of the great soldier and honest, loyal gentleman, whose fortunate lot it was to select this field, and decide that here the battle should be fought, here that the great issue should be tried to the end between the Federal and Confederate hosts. . . . It was not my good fortune to serve under this modest hero. My acquaintance with him was but slight. Indeed, I never met him except in the Antietam campaign, but I vividly recall, through the vista of a third of a century, his erect and manly figure, his bronzed and reassuring face, his flashing eyes, and, above all, his calm, self-possessed and confident demeanor. He was, at that time, in the very prime of both mind and body, and seemed to all who knew him then to be an ideal soldier and leader, and may we not say without boastful discrimination, or injustice to the gallant volunteer, that the ideal soldier and leader of that day and epoch was the well educated, experienced and conscientious West Point graduate, who had been ripened and matured by frontier service in the Regular Army? Surely, up to that time, the world offered no better school, and right successfully had the famous Buford and Stanley, and Sheridan and Thomas, and Stuart and Van Dorn and Hardee, and even Johnston and Lee, of the cavalry, as well as a host of others of the infantry and artillery.

But something more than West Point and frontier service were needed to produce a Buford. He was "No sapling chance-grown by the fountain." He had had years of training and experience in his profession, and although they were precious and indispensable, they could not have produced the results we realize in him, had it not been for the honorable deeds of his ancestors and the hereditary traits developed and transmitted by them. Such men as Buford are not the fruit of chance. Springing as he did, from a sturdy Anglo-Norman family, long settled in the "Debatable land" on the borders of England and Scotland, he came by the virtues of the strong hand through inheritance. His kinsmen, as far back as they can be traced, were stout soldiers, rough fighters and hard riders, accustomed to lives of vicissitude and acid holding what they had under "The good old rule; the simple plan; those to take who have the power, and those to keep who can." Men of his name were the counselors and companions of kings, and gained renown in the war of the Roses, and in the struggle for dominion over France. In the wars between the Stuarts and the Commonwealth, they were "King's men."

Speaking many years afterwards of the part taken in this great day's work by Buford's cavalry, Gen. Francis A. Walker, in the History of the 2d Army Corps, uses the following language: "When last it was my privilege to see Gen. Hancock, in November, 1885, he pointed out to me from Cemetery Hill the position occupied by Buford at this critical juncture, and assured me that among the most inspiring sights of his military career was the splendid spectacle of that gallant cavalry as it stood there, unshaken and undunted in the face of the advancing Confederate infantry." No higher commendation for the cavalry can be found. Its services have generally been minimized, if not entirely ignored, by popular historians, but no competent critic can read the official reports or the *Comte de Paris' "History of the Civil War in America"* without giving the cavalry the highest praise for its work on this day, and throughout this campaign. "To Buford was assigned the post of danger and responsibility. He, and he alone, selected the ground," says this trustworthy historian, "upon which unforeseen circumstances were about to bring the two armies into hostile contact. Neither Meade nor Lee had any personal knowledge of it. . . . Buford who, when he arrived on the evening of the 30th, had guessed at one glance the advantage to be derived from these positions, did not have time to give a description of them to Meade and receive his instructions. The unfailing indications to an officer of so much experience, however, revealed to Buford the approach of the enemy. Knowing that Reynolds was within supporting distance of him, he boldly resolved

to risk everything in order to allow the latter time to reach Gettysburg in advance of the Confederate army. This first inspiration of a cavalry officer and a true soldier, decided in every respect the fate of the campaign. It was Buford who selected the battlefield where the two armies were about to measure their strength."

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

The three crews of the second class that were quartered on board the Santee, while the cadet quarters were being refitted, moved into the old quarters June 27.

The practice cruiser Bancroft, with the engineer division of the first class and the first crew of the second class on board, returned to the Academy at 8 A. M. on Saturday, June 29, after a 12 days' cruise in Long Island Sound and Chesapeake Bay. The object of this cruise was the practical instruction of the cadets and also to take charge and fit out the Medusa, the cutter yacht lately presented to the Academy. The Medusa was lying in the harbor of Port Jefferson, Long Island, where she had been housed for the winter. Lieut. Daniels took charge of her, and after fitting her out selected a crew of four second classmen, the four who were not quite so prone to seasickness as their less fortunate classmates, to sail her back to the Academy. The crew consists of Lieut. Daniels, in command; Cadets Dubose, Overstreet, Houston and Pressy, with four sailors. The Medusa will sail along the southern coast of Long Island, then down the Atlantic coast, keeping as near land as possible, until in the Chesapeake. She is expected to reach here before the Fourth of July.

On her return trip, the Bancroft put into Newport News, Va., for eight hours, on June 28, where the cadets of both classes were taken ashore to inspect and take notes on the gunboats that are now under construction at the yard of the Newport News Ship and Dry Dock Co. In the afternoon of the same day the engineer division of the first class were again taken ashore, this time to inspect some of the very large machines in the shops. Immediately on reaching the Academy the cadets disembarked and moved up to the old quarters, the engineers moving into Building 2, and the second class being scattered among their classmates in Buildings 3, 4 and 5.

Miss Helen Schenck, daughter of Pay Dir. Schenck, retired, and Asst. Engr. M. E. Trench, of the class of '93, were married here Tuesday, July 2. Miss Pauline Stuart was married to Ensign W. S. Crosey, a recent six-year graduate, at the home of her uncle, Dr. T. O. Walton, Maryland Ave., on Wednesday, July 3.

Naval Cadets H. M. Doak, Tennessee, and G. J. Hanenstein, Mississippi, of the first class, and A. W. Shockley, of the third class, have resigned, and have gone to their homes.

Lieut. Dressel has reported for duty at the Academy, and is acting assistant commandant of cadets, the post recently held by Lieut. Osterhaus, who has been detached. Lieuts. Paine and Atwater and Ensign Bullard have been detached from the Academy. Lieut. J. C. Cresap is on a visit to his family, at their residence, on College Ave.

Mr. W. S. Murray, son of Pay Dir. J. D. Murray, retired, a graduate of Lehigh University, class of '95, is on a visit to his home.

Miss Margaret Doak, of Nashville, Tenn., who has been visiting her brother, Cadet H. M. Doak, has returned to her home. Miss Morris, of Baltimore, is visiting Mrs. Rae, wife of Chief Engr. Rae, at the Academy. Miss Mary Jacob, who has been visiting the family of Lieut. Porter, has returned to her home in Bayford, Va.

Ensign Douglass and Asst. Engr. Brady, both of the class of '93, are visiting friends in Annapolis.

The cadets of the second class have organized a tennis club, and hope to soon enter a tournament with the officers and the engineers of the first class. The Naval Academy photographer has been compelled to vacate the building formerly set aside for him. This building will be remodelled and is to be used as the office of the English Department.

The Naval Academy tug Standish has been taken to the Norfolk Navy Yard, where her old boilers and engine will be taken out and new ones put in. The pavement at the entrance of the Academy is being laid with vitrified brick. It is reported that Comdr. Brownson, in command of the practice ship Monongahela, which is now on her way to Madeira, has met with a slight accident.

Miss Gordon, of Georgetown, who has been visiting the Academy, has returned home.

RECENT DEATHS.

Chief Engineer Robert B. Hine, U. S. N., retired, who died June 27 at Washington, D. C., joined the Navy as Third Asst. Engineer in 1861, served with credit during the War, attained the grade of Chief Engineer in 1882, and was retired from active service Feb. 20, 1893.

Medical Director Albert C. Gorgas, U. S. N., who died June 29 at Washington, D. C., entered the Navy as Asst. Surgeon in 1856 and attained the grade of Medical Director March 4, 1884. During the War he rendered excellent and arduous service with the South Atlantic blockading squadron. He was retired a few months ago.

Algernon Sydney Jarvis, who died in White Plains, N. Y., June 30, was a cousin of Rear Adm. Erben, U. S. N. In 1834 he went with Capt. B. Morrell on the brig Margaret Oakley around the world. While off the coast of New South Wales they discovered a small island, which was named by them after Mr. Jarvis, and which is still known as Jarvis Island.

Major Philip William Stanhope, retired, a gallant officer, who died June 24 at his residence in Indianapolis, entered the service as Captain of the 12th U. S. Inf., May 14, 1861, and served with great credit during the War, receiving the brevets of Major and Lieut. Col. for gallantry during the operations on the Weldon railroad and at Saltville, Va. On Jan. 1, 1871, he was honorably mustered out, and on May 27, 1879, was appointed Major of Infantry with rank from Dec. 10, 1873, and was placed on the retired list the same day.

Gen. Green Clay Smith, the veteran preacher, soldier and politician, to whose serious illness we referred last week, died June 29 at his residence in Washington, D. C. He served in the Mexican War and at the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private for home defense, and then became Major of a battalion in the Third Kentucky Cavalry. He was appointed Colonel of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry in February, 1862, and was assigned to service under Gen. Rosecrans. He went to the front and was wounded at Lebanon, Tenn. He was promoted in June Brigadier General of Volunteers, was brevetted Major General for his meritorious services and resigned Dec. 1, 1863.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the United Service Club, in the City of New York recently held, the following resolutions on the death of Capt. William Mitchell, late of the 3d Inf., U. S. A., were adopted unanimously. Resolved, That in the death of Capt. William Mitchell, U. S. A., the members of this club feel that they have lost one of their most esteemed associates. He was one of the charter members of the club, and until his death took the utmost interest in its welfare, devoting much of his time in promoting its objects. In the army he had many friends, he was noted for integrity, courage and loyalty. He served his country well and faithfully for years, and was always true to his comrades and friends. His kindness of heart, genial manners, and a chivalrous sense of the obligations of an officer, affords an example which all may well emulate. Also resolved, That the portrait of Capt. Mitchell be given a prominent place on the walls of the club house, and that these resolutions be published, and that a copy be sent to the Colonel of the 3d Inf., U. S. A.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Lieut. A. S. Brookes, 18th Inf., a recent graduate, is visiting at Wheelley, Ark.

Lieut. H. A. Barber, 1st Cav., and bride, are visiting relatives at Cambridge, Md.

Lieut. J. C. Waterman, 8th Cav., on vacation, is visiting relatives at Sparta, Mich.

Col. D. S. Gordon, 6th Cav., rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., this week from a short leave.

Capt. S. C. Mills, A. D. C. to Gen. Ruger, is quartered at the Cairo, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Carl Reichman, 9th Inf., on leave abroad, is at Grafenberg, Wurtemberg, Germany.

Lieut. G. O. Cress, 4th Cav., on leave from Fort Walla Walla, is visiting at Ironton, Ohio.

Lieut. I. N. Lewis, 2d Art., of Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., H., is spending the month of July on leave.

Lieut. M. E. Saville, 10th Inf., is visiting his home at St. Joseph, Mo., before joining at Fort Reno.

Lieut. H. C. Hale, 20th Inf., A. D. C. to Major Gen. Merritt, on leave, is visiting at Duxbury, Mass.

Capt. W. S. Patten, A. Q. M., reported for duty to Maj. Gen. Miles at Governor's Island on July 2.

Lieut. Kirby Walker, 3d Cav., is preparing to leave Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to go abroad for the summer.

Capt. Edmund Rice, 5th Inf., rejoined at Fort McPherson, Ga., this week from a pleasant visit to Ohio.

Capt. J. C. Scantling, 2d Art., has recently taken charge of Post Exchange matters at Fort Warren, Mass.

Lieut. C. H. Muir, 2d Inf., and Mrs. Muir, are spending the summer with relatives at Fort Wayne, Mich.

Lieut. W. H. Wilhelm, 10th Inf., who is visiting at Mauch Chunk, Pa., has had his leave extended one month.

Col. E. P. Vollum, retired, at last accounts was a guest at the Grand Hotel Des Bergues, Geneva, Switzerland.

Col. E. F. Townsend, 12th Inf., and Miss Townsend are recent visitors to relatives at 2535 St. Mary's Ave., Omaha.

Capt. J. E. Pilcher, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., on sick leave, is at present visiting at 145 Gates Ave., Brooklyn.

Lieut. A. L. Parmerter, 21st Inf., left Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., this week to spend the month of July on leave.

Col. O. H. Ernst, C. E. Superintendent of the Military Academy, and family, are at York, Me., for July and August.

Lieut. J. W. Furlong, 1st Cav., of Fort Riley, Kas., was married June 18 at Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Ruby Jean Clarke.

Mrs. John McAlester, mother of the wife of Brig. Gen. William Smith, U. S. A., retired, died June 19 at St. Paul, Minn.

Capt. A. C. Sharpe, U. S. A., of Gen. Wheaton's staff, returns to Denver, Col., in a few days from a fortnight's leave.

Lieut. H. R. Lemly, 3d Art., lately at the Grand Hotel, New York City, en route to the U. S. of Columbia, may return home next winter.

Maj. J. H. Calef, Commandant of Fort Trumbull, Conn., was an interested participator in the Buford ceremonies at Gettysburg on July 1.

Lieut. Chas. Miller, 11th Inf., was married July 2 at Baltimore, Md., to Miss Mary Berry Donavin, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. W. Donavin.

Lieut. C. Koops, 10th Inf., on leave from Fort Reno since May 3 last, and lately visiting at Fort Porter, N. Y., was expected to rejoin this week.

Lieut. G. W. Van Deusen, 1st Art., leaves David's Island, N. H., in a few days to spend the summer with his family in the Berkshire Hills, Mass.

Gen. W. W. Averell, retired, of Bath, N. Y., is a recent arrival in Omaha, where he visited Gen. J. J. Coppinger, commanding Dept. of the Platte.

Gen. Z. R. Bliss, U. S. A., has returned to San Antonio, from a pleasant trip to posts on the Rio Grande. He was accompanied by Lieut. Glasgow, A. D. C.

Capt. G. H. G. Gale, with Troop C, 4th Cav., is enjoying a pleasant tour of summer camp at Monterey, Cal. Capt. W. D. McCaw is the Camp Medical officer.

Maj. T. C. Lebo, 6th Cav., in command of the recent camp of the U. S. troops at Gettysburg, Pa., named it Camp Gordon in honor of Col. D. S. Gordon, 6th Cav.

Lieut. G. W. Goode, 1st Cav., lately relieved from duty at the Military Prison (now U. S. Penitentiary) at Fort Leavenworth, is spending July and August on leave.

Gen. N. B. Sweitzer, retired, was expected in New York City this week from San Antonio to join his family, who are visiting in the former city and at West Point.

Secretary of War Lamont and party are on their Western way, and were expected in San Francisco this week, from there to visit Spokane and Puget Sound.

Lieut. William Lassiter, 1st Art., left David's Island, N. Y. H., this week to spend July and August on leave, during a portion of which he will visit friends in Virginia.

Col. Charles G. Bartlett, 9th Inf., has returned to Sackett's Harbor from an extended leave, and resumed command of his regiment and of the post of Madison Barracks.

Capt. Jesse M. Lee, 9th Inf., and Mrs. Lee, lately visiting in Chicago, have arrived at Sackett Harbor, N. Y., and Capt. Lee has entered upon duty at Madison Barracks.

Lieut. H. L. Threlkeld, 13th Inf., is at West Point, N. Y., in connection with the annual target practice at that point of the garrison of Fort Columbus, now in progress.

Lieut. George Montgomery, U. S. Ord. Dept., before joining at Sandy Hook, N. J., spent a few days at Fort Adams, R. I., where he was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Schenck.

A Fort Robinson, Neb., correspondent, referring to the recent marriage of Lieut. G. F. Hamilton, 9th Cav., to Miss Kate Chaffee, daughter of Maj. Adna R. Chaffee, writes: To Mrs. Capt. Guilfoyle, Mrs. Capt. Taylor, Lieuts. Perry and Walker, all the credit is due for the beautiful arrangements of the hall. There were numerous presents both useful and beautiful.

Gen. Pearson, father of Mrs. Sands, wife of Lieut. G. H. Sands, 6th Cav., who has been visiting his daughter and son-in-law at Fort Leavenworth, has returned to Pittsburg, Pa.

An important general court martial of thirteen members met at Washington Barracks on Tuesday of this week for the trial of a soldier charged with striking a commissioned officer.

The Valentine (Neb.) Republican publishes in full, with flattering comments, a very interesting sermon preached in that city on Memorial Day by Chaplain O. J. Nave, U. S. A., of Fort Niobrara.

Lieut. B. H. Randolph, 3d Art., whose latest address is care Morgan Hargis & Co., Paris, France, is expected home soon, and will join his battery in camp at Fort McPherson towards the end of July.

Lieut. F. S. Strong, 4th Art., whose tour at the Michigan Military Academy comes to an end at his own request Sept. 1 next, is spending a portion of the summer vacation at Farmington, Me.

Miss Jennie E. Walker, a relative of the late Col. English, who has been visiting her cousins, Capt. and Mrs. Bishop, at Fort Niagara, N. Y., left June 28 for her summer home, Cape May Point, N. J.

On June 30 the thirty-six military prisoners remaining at the prison at Fort Leavenworth were transferred ten to Fort Omaha, ten to Fort Sheridan, ten to Fort Riley and six to the post of Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. G. E. Bushnell, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., this week from leave at New Haven, Conn., to accompany Dillenback's light battery on its practice march to the Berkshire Hills, Mass.

Miss Gertrude May Harvey, daughter of Major and Mrs. Philip F. Harvey, will be married July 18 at Trinity Church, Plattsburgh, N. Y., at 8 P. M., to Lieut. Conway Hillyer Arnold, Jr., 5th Art., a graduate of this year.

Lieut. E. L. Butts, 21st Inf., who during the past few months has transformed the majority of the troops at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., into a body of trained athletes, left this week for Fort Adams, to achieve like results there.

Mr. Philip M. Hoffman, clerk at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, was married June 27 to Miss Bessie Shillo, daughter of Post Q. M. Sergt. Shillo. After the ceremony the married couple left for Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Under recent orders, changing the stations of Cos. B and E, 1st Inf., Capt. J. J. O'Connell and Lieut. G. W. Kirkman move from Benicia Barracks to Angel Island, and Lieuts. L. H. Strother and L. F. Kilbourne from Angel Island to Benicia Barracks.

Lieut. and Mrs. Richmond P. Davis have left West Point for Tuxedo, where they will remain some time at the club house. During August their address will be the Revere House, Narragansett Pier, where Lieut. Davis plays in the annual tennis tournament.

Col. L. L. Livingston and family, who have for the past two months been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Sidney Stuart, in Wilmington, Del., are registered at the Internont, Covington, Va., where they will be for several weeks, before going to the Hot Springs.

The marriage of Lieut. Geo. E. Stockle, 10th U. S. Cav., to Miss Emily Kirby, daughter of the late Maj. J. C. G. Happersett, U. S. A., was to take place Saturday of this week, July 6, at the residence of the bride's mother, 4810 Regent St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. Cornelius Gardner, 19th Inf., delivered the oration at the commencement exercises of Hope College, Holland, Mich., his subject being "The Independent Thinker." The address was a scholarly one and was listened to with interest by a large audience.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles W. Rowell gave a dancing reception June 29 at Fort Omaha, in honor of Mrs. Rowell's father, Gen. Frank Wheaton, commanding the Dept. of Colorado, and Mrs. Wheaton. Mrs. Wheaton was also entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Sarson, of Fort Omaha.

Col. Gaines Lawson, retired, of Pasadena, Cal., is the recipient of a medal of honor bearing the inscription, "Presented to Col. Gaines Lawson for most distinguished gallantry in action at McMinnville, Tenn., Oct. 3, 1863." Upon that occasion Col. Lawson rescued a mortally wounded comrade who lay between the lines, risking his own life to save him.

Among the Americans present at the Prince of Wales' levee July 1 in London were Mr. William E. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom, Mr. J. R. Roosevelt, Secretary of the U. S. Embassy; Mr. D. A. Wells, Second Secretary of the American Embassy, and Lieut. Comdr. Cowles, U. S. N., and Mr. Carter, also of the U. S. Embassy.

The commissioned personnel of Dillenback's Light Battery K, 1st Art., which starts the latter part of this week on a practice march from Fort Hamilton to the Berkshire Hills, Mass., is Capt. J. W. Dillenback, commanding; Lieuts. J. P. Wisser, J. S. Oyster and W. J. Snow, and Capt. G. E. Bushnell, medical officer. The battery will return towards the end of August.

The name of Col. E. F. Townsend, 12th Inf., is mentioned as a possible commandant of new Fort Crook when completed, says the "Omaha Excelsior." The chances are that the 2d Inf., having been stationed near Omaha so long, will be ordered away, and if a new command is to come Omaha people would like to see Col. Townsend, who is well known here, open up the new Fort.

Among army officers lately in New York City are Lieuts. E. V. Bookmiller, W. H. Allaire, H. R. Lemly, G. L. Anderson, Capt. J. P. Thompson, Maj. F. S. Dodge, Lieut. D. W. Ketcham, Grand Hotel; Col. H. C. Corbin, Holland House; Lieut. G. E. Sage, Grand Union; Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, the Waldorf; Capt. T. F. Forbes, Sturtevant House; Maj. C. T. Greene, Continental.

Capt. McCreery, Fort Russell's most popular officer and ideal gentleman, has been ordered to Fort Niobrara, and will leave the latter part of June, says the Fort D. A. Russell correspondent of the "Army Herald." Dr. McCreery has made a host of friends in the garrison and in Cheyenne since he has been stationed here, all of whom will regret to see him leave. A monster reception was given in his honor June 25 and the hall was filled to overflowing.

A party of army officers and their wives from Forts Vancouver and Walla Walla, and several friends, are recent visitors in Tacoma, en route to Alaska on the Queen. The party include Maj. W. B. Kennedy, Maj. and Mrs. W. H. Nash, Miss Pennell, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Brown, Mrs. Charles McClure and son, Mrs. A. J. Lasseigne, Miss J. T. Anderson, Mrs. A. E. Wolverton, Miss M. L. Wolverton, Miss F. N. Wolverton, Col. W. D. Wolverton and Miss J. A. Bradbury.

Major William P. Hall, Adjutant General's Department, moved his family, consisting of Mrs. Hall, Master Joe Blackburn Hall and Miss Terese Pruble Hall, to a country home near Rockville, Md., during the past week.

Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week are as follows: First Lieut. H. R. Lemly, 3d Art.; First Lieut. B. W. Atkinson, 6th Inf.; Maj. J. E. Wilson, Medical Department; First Lieut. J. M. Carson, Jr., 5th Cav.; Capt. Miles Wilcox, Assistant Surgeon, and Maj. T. J. Dodge, Pay Department.

Columbus Barracks items from the "Army Herald" are Lieuts. Peterson, 13th Inf.; Van Deman, 21st Inf., and Simmons, 6th Inf., who recently completed the course at the Infantry and Cavalry School, were the guests of Lieut. and Adj. W. C. Wren a part of the past week and were delightfully entertained by the officers. Lieut. Benjamin F. Hardaw, 17th Inf., is one of the "honor graduates" who finished a two years' course of instruction at the Infantry and Cavalry School, and will join for duty about Sept. 1.

The Mayor of Baltimore has written to Maj. J. T. Haskell, 24th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, asking him to convey to the officers and others who took part in the recent entertainment to aid the fund for the erection of a monument to the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," the thanks of the people of Baltimore for their patriotic assistance afforded to this good cause. I can assure you, says the Mayor, in behalf of those interested in that project, that they appreciate the efforts made by the officers of our army, in that connection.

The marriage of Lieut. H. J. Price, 24th Inf., to Miss Lucille Longuemere, at El Paso June 18, was, says the "Times" of that city, a quiet but happy one. The fair bride is the lovely and accomplished daughter of Prof. Charles Longuemere, whose continued illness is deeply regretted by his legion of friends throughout the entire Southwest. Lieut. Jenks, of Fort Bayard, acted as best man, and the bridesmaid was Miss Josephine Magoffin. After the ceremony there was a banquet, and then amid many congratulations, the married couple left for Fort Nuachuca.

The Kansas City "Times" states that on a recent pay tour in the Indian Territory, Maj. Dodge found it impossible to cross the Washita River, a troop of cavalry being stationed on the other side. The water was unusually high. It was finally decided to stretch a line across the stream. After this was done successfully, the pay rolls were sent across, examined by the paymaster, and the amount of money required to pay the soldiers sent over the same way, placed in a sack and securely fastened to the line. The men were then paid off by the commanding officer.

John A. Cockerill, in a recent letter to the New York "Herald" from Tokio, reports an interesting interview with Field Marshal Count Oyama, of the Japanese Army, in the course of which he says: "The Marshal said he was glad to know that Japan had the earnest sympathy of the people of the United States during the war. He had met Gen. Sheridan during the Franco-Prussian war. He stood up and explained to his wife in a charming way that Gen. Sheridan was small in stature, like himself. He had known Gen. Sherman personally, and was very sorry for his death. He referred to his visit to New York City in 1885, and recalled with pleasure a visit to Governor's Island. He had heard of Gen. Miles and his Indian fighting."

The "First Artillery Recorder," recently ushered into life at Fort Hamilton, referring to the recent departure of Lieut. Charles H. Hunter for Fort Wadsworth, on the expiration of his tour as Regimental Adjutant, says: "Every man in the command feels his going almost in the light of a personal loss. There was something about his personality—something that drew and won upon a fellow—that endeared him to every one; for, while precise and firm in the line of duty, there was nothing harsh or severe about him, and his square, kindly, straightforward manner more than compensated for any rebuke or punishment he found it necessary to inflict. He is an officer every inch of him, a gentleman from the word 'go,' and a thoroughly good, all round fellow."

C. B. Bellinger, who succeeded the late Gen. Rufus Ingalls as administrator of the estate of Esther Halladay, deceased having claimed that Gen. Ingalls was short in his accounts to the extent of \$11,000, entered suit at Portland, Ore., for the amount and obtained a judgment in his favor for the above sum. As there was no property of Gen. Ingalls, that could be attached, a suit to recover above sum was entered against heirs of Frank Dekum, deceased.—D. P. Thompson, W. W. Spaulding and Julius Loewenberg, who were at various times during the life of Gen. Ingalls his bondsmen while administrator of the estate. In this suit the court decided last week that all the above bondsmen were individually and collectively responsible for the payment of the above sum and judgment against them has been entered by the court.

On Monday, June 3, Lieut. H. R. Hickok, 9th Cav., U. S. A., and Miss Anna Elizabeth Whitebread, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Whitebread, of Syracuse, N. Y., were married at the home of the bride's parents. The wedding, which was a very brilliant affair, took place at high noon in the presence of a large number of guests. The bride, who is a charming girl and an acknowledged belle in Syracuse society, wore white organdie over white silk, with large Gainsborough hat. Miss Dayan, her maid of honor, wore yellow organdie over yellow silk. Both the groom and his best man, Lieut. A. W. Chase, 2d Art., were in full dress uniform, and the bridal party presented a very beautiful appearance as it stood under the canopy of flags and flowers during the ceremony. After and extended wedding tour, most of which will be spent among the Berkshire Hills and at Fort Monroe, Lieut. and Mrs. Hickok will go to their post, Fort Robinson, Neb.

Mr. Samuel A. Patterson, who has been appointed an officer of the St. Louis, the crack steamer of the International Navigation Co., comes of a family bred to the seas for several generations. His grandfather was Commo. Patterson, U. S. N., commanding the flotilla in the Mississippi in 1814-15, when the British Army, under Gen. Packenham, was before New Orleans; and whose gunboats saved Jackson's army in the night attack, Dec. 23; his father was Rear Adm. Thomas Harman Patterson, U. S. N., who received his warrant as midshipman from President Jackson the last hour of his administration, March 4, 1837. Adm. Porter, of the Navy, and Carlile Patterson, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, were among his uncles. His mother was the daughter of Lieut. Col. R. D. Wainwright, U. S. Marine Corps. Mr. Patterson was a cadet at the Naval Academy, graduating in 1882, and two years afterwards was honorably discharged with his class under an act of Congress. He is a son-in-law of Gen. Davis, editor of the "Daily Democrat," of Doylestown, Pa.

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Mrs. Capt. W. H. Miller is on a visit from Fort Riley, Kas., to her home in Walla Walla, Wash.

Mrs. Borden is visiting at Lieut. Winston's, 14th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., being a sister of his deceased wife.

Lieut. A. Campbell, 3d Art., leaves Fort McPherson, Ga., in a few days to join Lancaster's light battery at Washington Barracks, D. C.

Col. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General's Department, spent Sunday and Monday with friends and relatives in New York City and at West Point.

Lieut. S. C. Hazard, 1st Art., has been placed in charge of the instruction in calisthenics and gymnastics of the troops at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

Lieut. C. E. Lang, 2d Art., was expected to leave Fort Warren, Mass., the latter part of this week, on an extended leave for the benefit of his health.

Cadet Pierce Murphy, U. S. Military Academy, on two months' furlough, is visiting his father, Capt. John Murphy, 14th Inf., stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Mr. Thomas Anderson, of Troop G, 4th Cav., is on a visit from Fort Sherman, Idaho, to his father, Col. Thomas M. Anderson, 14th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Capt. F. A. Boutelle, 1st Cav., has been appointed by the Governor of Washington Adjutant General of the State. It is an excellent appointment, as he is a very efficient officer.

Mr. E. L. Carpenter, connected with the Engineer Dept., U. S. A., Portland, Ore., is visiting his father, Maj. G. S. Carpenter, 4th Inf., commanding Fort Spokane, Washington.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt has selected as his third aide Lieut. Lewis H. Strother, 1st Inf., an experienced officer of sixteen years' service, and regimental Adjutant from 1889 to 1893.

Miss Lucia McKenzie, daughter of Col. McKenzie, assistant to Brig. Gen. Craigbill, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., is expected to join her father in Washington during the coming fall.

Gen. and Mrs. Royall have closed their house in Washington for the summer season and left for Dublin, N. H., where they will stop for the heated term with Mr. and Mrs. Parsons.

Capt. and Mrs. William H. Arthur, Medical Dept., U. S. A., left Vancouver Barracks this week for Philadelphia, whence they will come to Governor's Island, where Capt. Arthur is to be on duty.

Mrs. Breckinridge, and the Misses Breckinridge, wife and daughter of Inspector Gen. Breckinridge of the Army, have gone to Lake George for the summer. They will later be joined by Gen. Breckinridge.

Miss Eleanor Harris, daughter of Maj. Moses Harris, U. S. A., retired, has returned from school to her home in Milwaukee. Miss Harris is a graduate of the class of '95, from St. Agnes' Episcopal School, Albany, N. Y.

Henry W. Howgate, whose case for some months past has excited public interest, was on July 2 sentenced to eight years in the Albany Penitentiary, four years on each charge of forgery and embezzlement. Counsel for Howgate filed a motion of appeal and asked that Howgate be allowed to remain in the District of Columbia jail pending action of the Court of Appeals. Howgate was accompanied in court by his daughter. Both took the sentence very unconcernedly.

One of the cleverest of California writers, says the Crescent City (Cal.) "Record," is Miss Gwendolen Overton, of Los Angeles. "The daughter of Capt. G. E. Overton, U. S. A., she has spent much of her life at military posts, and her knowledge of the inner life of army people is very complete. Though still a very young woman, she has evinced surprising talent in writing tales of this phase of life. An excellent example of her work is in the "Argonaut" of June 10. It is called "A Kiss in the Dark: Reciting a Tragedy of Errors at a Western Army Post," and is an entertaining story of a coquette's mistake.

Ernest E. Wood, of the 3d Class at the Military Academy, who was found deficient in his studies, is seeking for an appointment in the Chinese Army, which he proposes to reorganize. In an interview, reported in the New York "Sun," Mr. Wood said: "I have been at West Point two years and I expect to leave. I had a fight over an affair of honor, Marquis of Queensberry rules, and it got to the ears of the authorities. Generally they don't, but this one did, and I expected to resign. I don't know the Chinese language, but that may not prove a serious impediment, as the Chinese language may be abandoned in the reorganization of the Army, and it is not at all adapted to military use."

A Washington dispatch says: "As the result of friction, Professor Mark W. Harrington, Chief of the Weather Bureau, has been removed by the President. Maj. Dunwoody, of the Signal Service, is most prominently mentioned as Professor Harrington's successor, but as the Weather Bureau has been transferred to the control of the Agricultural Department, the assignment of an army officer for this duty would require a special order from the Secretary of War and an approval by the President. It is doubtful, however, that Maj. Dunwoody, under the law, can be appointed. Should this prove to be the case, it is among the probabilities that Maj. Dunwoody will ask to be relieved of his detail as Assistant Chief of the Bureau."

At the special Convention of the Society of the War of 1812, held recently in Philadelphia, President Gen. John Cadwalader presided and the Mayor of the city made an address of welcome. It was decided to hold the regular biennial meeting in Philadelphia June 19, 1896. The delegates were: Pennsylvania, Vice-Presidents Gen. Appleton Morgan, LL. D., and Col. J. Biddle Porter; Dr. George H. Burgen, I. Walter Mercer and Charles Williams; Ohio, Bernard Van Horne Schultz; Connecticut, Chief Engr. Louis J. Allen, U. S. N.; Maryland, Edward Warfield, Comdr. Felix McCurley, U. S. N.; Dr. Hadel, James E. Carr, Jr., Dr. J. E. Inglehart, John H. Morgan, and E. Hopewell Warner, Massachusetts, Capt. W. L. Willis and C. F. B. Philbrook. A banquet was held at the Morelton Inn, Torrensedale. President Cadwalader made the address of welcome and the several toasts were responded to by Edward Warfield, "The Maryland Branch;" C. E. Louis J. Allen, "Connecticut;" William L. Willey, "Massachusetts;" Bernard Van Horn Schultz, "Ohio;" Russell Duane, "Pennsylvania;" Capt. Farquhar, Commandant at League Island, "The Army and Navy."

Past Asst. Engr. F. M. Bennett was in Washington last week on a few days' leave from the Amphitrite.

Miss Edith Butterworth, daughter of the late Chief Engineer James Butterworth, U. S. N., was married June 21 at Boston, to Mr. C. M. Eaton, of Needham, Mass.

The family of Lieut. Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., is summering on Canonicut Island, Narragansett Bay.

Lieut. Hamilton Hutchins, U. S. N., under recent orders reported for duty at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., last Monday.

During the absence of the Olympia in China, the family of Asst. Engr. R. E. Carney, U. S. N., will reside in Vallejo, Cal.

Commander Asa Walker, U. S. N., is acting superintendent of the Naval Academy in the absence of Capt. Cooper, who is on leave.

Miss Melville, daughter of Engineer-in-Chief Melville, U. S. N., will spend the summer travelling in Europe with a party of friends.

Prof. Ivan Hallis, of Harvard University, formerly Passed Assistant Engineer, U. S. N., was in Washington last week superintending Harvard examinations.

Maj. J. W. Reilly, Ord. Dept., commanding the Watertown Arsenal, with his family, will spend the month of July at the Turk's Head Inn, Rockport, Mass.

Comdr. Charles S. Sperry, U. S. N., is on duty at the New York Navy Yard as Ordnance officer. Comdr. Sperry succeeded Comdr. John Hanford, who left on July 1 to take command of the Alert, now en route to Callao.

Passed Asst. Engr. Stacy Potts, U. S. N., who has been granted three months' leave on the recommendation of a board of medical survey, will spend a portion of it at Atlantic City and the remainder with his family at Falls Church, Va.

Naval Constructor Theodore D. Wilson, U. S. N., met with a hearty reception from his many friends in Boston upon his arrival there Monday morning to assume duty as superintending construction of the Navy Yard near the city. Mrs. Wilson accompanied him.

Lieut. L. L. Reamey, U. S. N., Mrs. Reamey, and their son, Master Brewster Reamey, are summering on the New England coast. Lieut. Reamey will leave his family in its present location and return to Washington in a few days, to resume his duties as naval aid to Secy. Herbert.

At the late Commencement of the Philadelphia High School the Honorary Degree of Master of Arts (Honoris Causa) was conferred upon Chaplain Frank B. Rose, U. S. N., and upon Gen. Jno. W. Latta, late Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. These gentlemen were old time graduates of this Institution.

Naval officers registered at Navy Dept. during the past week as follows: Lieut. J. Hood, Naval Cadet J. R. Morris, P. A. Engr. W. W. White, Civil Engr. U. S. G. White, Naval Cadet W. S. Montgomery, Comdr. G. E. Ide, P. A. Engr. T. W. Kinkaid, Lieut. J. A. Bell, Ensign G. Tarbox and Medical Director Cleborne.

Among recent visitors to New York City are Lieut. Col. J. M. Forney, St. Cloud; Lieut. J. M. Grimes, Grand Hotel; Lieut. C. W. Jungen, Gilsey House; Asst. Secy. of the Navy W. McAdoo, St. Denis; Capt. J. F. McGlenesey, Naval Constructor A. W. Stahl and Mrs. Stahl, Grand Union; Asst. Surgeon B. R. Ward, Normandie.

Chief Eng. L. D. Borthwick attempted to commit suicide at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday night. He is now out of danger. In an official telegram to the Department, reporting the occurrence, it is stated that Mr. Borthwick was temporarily insane and had no idea of what he was doing. The probabilities are that upon his recovery a retiring Board will be ordered upon him.

Chief Clarence, who was expelled from the Mosquito territory some months ago at the instance of the Nicaraguan government, was expected to arrive in New York this week on the Atlas Line steamer Adirondack, from Kingston with Consul Hatch, whose treatment by the Nicaraguans resulted in Great Britain landing troops at Corinto. Mr. Hatch and Clarence are en route to England.

G. C. M. O. 39, June 12, 1895. Navy Dept. publishes the proceedings of the G. C. M. in the case of Paym. H. R. Smith, U. S. N., who was tried on three charges, viz.: Drunkenness, absence without leave, and scandalous conduct. As heretofore announced in the "Army and Navy Journal," he was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed from the service, the same being approved by the President.

A London correspondent writes: Rear Adml. A. K. Benham, with his wife and daughter, has arrived here from Paris, and is living in a quiet and retired house in Portman Square. Capt. Silas Terry, U. S. N., formerly in command of the Newark, and Lieut. E. B. Underwood, of the Yantic, with his wife, arrived here a few days ago from Montevideo. Capt. Terry has sailed for New York on the Lahn.

Ensign Walter F. Crosley, U. S. N., who has just returned from a two years' cruise, was visiting his brother in Columbus during the past week. While in the city Ensign Crosley was entertained by Lieut. Michie at the barracks. Lieut. Michie was captain of the West Point foot ball team when they defeated the Annapolis boys, one of whom was Crosley. Ensign Crosley is to be married July 3 to a charming young lady of Macon, Ga.

As was exclusively stated in last week's Journal, Comdr. Royal B. Bradford and Lieut. Richard Mulligan have been selected by Secretary Herbert to conduct the trial trip of the liner St. Louis, to ascertain if she comes within the provisions of the Postal Subsidy act, under which the vessel was built. The two officers will leave on the ship for Southampton on Aug. 7, and will lay off a course in the English channel over which to run the vessel. This trial is expected to take place between Aug. 15 and Aug. 25, when the vessel starts on her return trip to the United States. In order to be accepted as a subsidy vessel by this Government she will have to make a speed of 20 knots per hour for four hours.

Miss Helen Schenck, daughter of Pay Director Caspar Schenck, U. S. N., was married July 2 at Annapolis to Martin E. Trench, Assistant Engineer U. S. N. The ceremony, performed at the residence of the bride's parents, on Maryland avenue, near the academy, was witnessed principally by naval officers and their families, and was a naval event. Asst. Engr. John R. Brady was best man. The bride was given away by her father. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Father John Cook, of St. Mary's Church. The bride wore a dress of white satin, with chiffon and pearl ornaments. Among the large company present at the reception which followed the ceremony were: Mrs. Phythian, wife Commo. Phythian; Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Miss Cooper, Pay Director and Mrs. Worth Goldsborough, Chief Engr. and Mrs. C. W. Rae, Capt. and Mrs. George T. Bates, Savage Bates, Capt. J. M.

T. Young, the Misses Murray, Lieut. and Mrs. Perry Garst, Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen, Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Doyle, Med. Inspector T. C. Walton and Mrs. Walton, Surgeon and Mrs. Du Bose, Lieut. Mrs. J. H. Glennon, Ensign and Mrs. Eberle. After the reception the married couple left for Berkeley Springs.

In the opinion of Commo. Sicard, commandant of the New York Navy Yard, Naval Constructor Fernald is innocent of intentional violation of the labor regulations as charged by Lieut. J. J. Knapp. His opinion is expressed in the letter transmitting the explanation made by Constructor Fernald to Lieut. Knapp's allegations. In his letter Commo. Sicard says: I understand that the regulations under which labor was employed were capable of two interpretations and that the Naval Constructor had placed on them an opposite construction to that made by Lieut. Knapp. Naval Constructor Fernald's department is the one in which Lieut. Knapp is said to have discovered the largest number of irregularities. In nearly every other department of the yard Lieut. Knapp is understood to have reported violation of regulations. Secy. Herbert is known to think highly of Commo. Sicard's judgment, and that officer's view of the matter as expressed in his letter of transmittal may cause him to act very differently from the way it was at first believed he would.

Comdr. George F. Ide, who was summarily detached from the Alert as a result of charges preferred by Adml. Meade, arrived in Washington on Tuesday last. He called at the Navy Department immediately and had a conference with Secretary Herbert. It is understood that he requested the appointment of a Court of Inquiry. So far Secretary Herbert has taken no action in the matter. While Comdr. Ide declined to talk about the subject, his friends say that he was not to blame at all and they hope that Secretary Herbert will grant his request. It is feared by Comdr. Ide's friends that should the Secretary refuse a Court of Inquiry, the cloud will hang over him and may give him a great deal of trouble when he comes up for examination for promotion. An example of delay such as could happen in this case, is that of Capt. John A. Howell, who was criticised some years ago by Adml. Walker. After considerable trouble before the Examining Board, his case was forwarded to the President, with a majority of the Board in favor of his promotion. Friends of Comdr. Ide do not desire him to have a similar experience. Comdr. Ide left Washington on Thursday last for New York, where he joined his family and then went to the seashore for a short stay. The fact that Comdr. Ide left Washington is taken as an indication that he failed in his desire to have the Secretary appoint a Court of Inquiry. In reply to the charges, Comdr. Ide is understood to have called Adml. Meade his malicious enemy, and traces the report against him to unpleasantness which they had while the Admiral was commander in command of the Narragansett and his subordinate. It is stated that Comdr. Ide expressed considerable anxiety that Assistant Secretary McAdoo, who was at Panama, with Adml. Meade, should be called upon to make an explanation of the incident.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

G. Raschen, Switzerland, has invented an automatic repeating rifle, which may be used as a machine gun, a succession of shots being fired without an individual pull on the trigger for each of them.

The Spanish Government has recently placed orders for war material to the amount of \$12,500,000 in Glasgow, Newcastle and Birmingham, comprising the construction of twenty gunboats and a large quantity of small arms, and the furnishing of heavy consignments of ammunition.

Republics may sometimes be ungrateful, but the Chinese Empire cannot be accused of this fault. Its gratitude has taken a most substantial form in the case of the Hon. John W. Foster, who is to receive a fee of \$250,000 for assisting the Chinese Government in arranging terms of peace with Japan.

Those who use the Krag-Jorgensen gun should remember that it shoots high and to the left. This was shown in the practice at Governor's Island on Tuesday of last week in a test of armor material. The first shot was planted in the upper left hand corner of the small target, fired at from a distance of about 100 feet. Though the succeeding shots crept nearer to the bull's eye, they were all to the left and above it.

The nineteenth annual report of H. M. Inspector of Explosives shows that during the year 1894 there was only ten deaths from accidents in manufactories of high explosives in Great Britain. Unlike black powder, some at least of the nitro-compounds do not necessarily explode the moment fire is applied to any part of the mass. If the heat of combustion is allowed to escape as rapidly as it is generated, an ignition pure and simple is the result. "Arms and Explosives" report a continued depression in the trade in high class guns at Birmingham, Eng., due chiefly to commercial depression and Continental and American competition. London, too, is becoming a formidable competitor in the manufacture of guns.

Figures regarding the expenditure of ammunition in the action at the Malakand Pass, where the Lee-Metford was used with cordite by British troops for the first time in any considerable engagement, are now available. The Second Brigade, we learn from the Allahabad "Pioneer," which bore the brunt of the fighting, had 2,825 men engaged, Europeans and natives, and they fired 19,745 rounds, or an average of just under seven per man. One company fired 20.7 rounds per man, but no other company nearly as much as this. Fire control, we are told, "was very satisfactory." The First Brigade fired very little. Considering that the action lasted several hours, the expenditure of ammunition is pronounced "remarkably small." Evidently troops are plainly beginning to profit by these lessons in fire discipline.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand tons of rock were removed by a single blast with seven tons of powder at the Penryn Quarries in Wales on April 27. R. E. Bronson, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has patented an invention for moderating the combustion of smokeless powders of the well-known nitrocellulose and nitroglycerine-cellulose types, and also for lowering the temperature of the gases evolved. Camphor, vaseline, paraffin and tannic acid have been used, but are supplemented with either gutta percha, rubber, balata, or the juice of *Alstonia scholaris*, or a mixture of any two or more of these materials. These substances may be incorporated in any suitable manner. This combined solution is used to saturate the nitrated derivative of the cellulose, nitrostarch or other ingredient; the solvent is then evaporated, and the remaining compound is gelatinized by malaxation in the usual manner. After this the explosive mass is granulated in one of the well-known ways.

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOE, Asst. Sec'y.

STATIONS OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C., Lieut. General J. M. Schofield.
 Department of the East, Governor's Island, N. Y., Major General Nelson A. Miles.
 Special duty, Washington, D. C., Major General Thomas H. Ruger.
 Department of the Missouri, Chicago, Ills., Major General Wesley Merritt.
 Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn., Brigadier General John R. Brooke.
 Department of the Colorado, Denver, Colo., Brigadier General Frank Wheaton.
 Department of the Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Brigadier General E. S. Otis.
 Department of California, San Francisco, Cal., Brigadier General J. W. Forsyth.
 Department of Texas, San Antonio, Tex., Brigadier General Zenas R. Bliss.
 Department of the Platte, Omaha, Neb., Brigadier General J. J. Coppinger.

G. O. 40, June 29, 1895, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Announces that the military reservations of Fort Townsend, Wash., and Fort Marcy, N. M., are transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, being no longer required for military purposes.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., July 1, 1895.

Appointments, promotions, etc., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, June 23, 1895.

Casualty.

Maj. Philip W. Stanhope (retired) died June 24, 1895, at Indianapolis, Ind.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant General.

Circular, June 29, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following extract of an opinion of the Acting Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

No officer outside of the Executive Departments is entitled to use the official envelope for the transmission of any mail matter to private persons. This last privilege is only granted by the statute to the Executive Departments. Hence it follows that the officers in charge of the post canteens at military posts . . . have not the right to use the official envelope in ordering merchandise for sale over the counters of the canteen nor for sending samples of hardware and clothing to any private person.

W. A. MILLIKEN,

Acting Assistant Attorney General, P. O. Dept.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Schofield:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant General.

Hd. Qrs. U. S. Artillery School G. O. 40, June 29.

The annual artillery target practice for the batteries of the Artillery School will commence with the batteries of the 1st Battalion, on Friday, July 5, 1895, and continue daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, until completed. The following allowance of ammunition per battery is prescribed to be fired at ranges indicated: 8-inch C. B. gun, 3,500 yards, 10 rounds; 15-inch S. B. gun, 3,000 yards, 3 rounds; 3.6-inch B. L. R. field mortar, 700 yards, 7 rounds; 3.6-inch B. L. R. field mortar, 1,000 yards, 8 rounds. All shots will be plotted by student officers under the supervision of battery commanders. Upon completion of the above firing, practice with the 8-inch B. L. R. gun and the 12-inch B. L. R. mortar will be had for each battalion as follows: 8-inch B. L. R. gun, 6,000 yards, 5 rounds; 12-inch B. L. R. mortar, with full charges of 76 pounds, 3 rounds; 12-inch B. L. R. mortar, reduced charges of 43½ pounds, 5 rounds. The mortar firing with full and reduced charges will be with 45 degrees elevation and for the purpose of determining the best ranges for this piece at this post and other data necessary for future practice.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The leave for 16 days granted Maj. William H. Nash, C. S., is extended four days.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Charles E. Ewing, Asst. Surg. (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., is extended two months. (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.).

Leave for four months, to take effect July 1, 1895, is granted Capt. Henry B. Osgood, C. S. (S. O., June 29, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted Maj. William C. Shannon, Surg. (as Captain, Assistant Surgeon), is extended 10 days. (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.).

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about July 15, 1895, is granted Maj. Thomas H. Handbury, C. E. (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.).

Maj. Joseph K. Corson, Surg., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. convened by par. 2, S. O. 61, c. s., D. P. (S. O. 70, June 24, D. Platte.).

Leave for two months, to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., is granted Capt. Charles M. Gandy, Asst. Surg. (S. O., June 29, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his relief from duty in the Dept. of the Colo., is granted Lieut. Col. David L. Huntington, Deputy Surg. Gen. (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Theodore E. True, A. Q. M., will perform the duties of Purchasing C. S. at Boston, Mass., during the absence on leave of Capt. Henry B. Osgood, C. S. (S. O., June 29, H. Q. A.).

Maj. Frank M. Cox, Paymr., will proceed from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and return, on July 2, 1895, for payment of clerks and messengers at these headquarters. (S. O. 91, June 27, D. Columbia.).

Capt. Charles Shaler, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Washington, D. C., to the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the installation of plant at the Army Gun Factory. (S. O., June 29, H. Q. A.).

Payments to troops in Dept. of Columbia on the muster of June 30, 1895, are assigned to paymasters as follows: Maj. Alfred E. Bates, Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, Benicia Barracks and Benicia Arsenal, Cal.; Maj. John S. Wither, Presidio of San Francisco and San Diego Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 82, June 26, D. Cal.).

The following transfers and assignments of Commissary Sergeants are made: Loring A. Bond (appointed July 1, 1895, from Sergt. Maj., 16th Inf.) from Fort Douglas, Utah, to Fort DuChesne, Utah; Max Magen (appointed July 1, 1895, from Sergt. Maj., 19th Inf.) from Fort Wayne, Mich., to Fort Thomas, Ky. (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.).

The following assignment of paymasters in Dept. of Columbia is made for the payments due June 30, 1895: Maj. Frank M. Cox, Paymr., at Vancouver Barracks and Fort Canby, Wash.; Maj. Charles E. Kilbourne, Paymr., at Forts Walla Walla and Spokane, Wash.; Fort Sherman and Boise Barracks, Idaho. (S. O. 91, June 27, D. Columbia.).

Capt. Daniel M. Taylor, Ord. Dept., will make four visits each month during July and August, 1895, and three visits each month during September, October, November and December, 1895, from Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., to the Works of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., on official business. (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Charles P. Echols, C. E., will report in person to the Superintendent of the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1895, for duty at the Academy. He will be relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Maj. Frederick A. Mahan, Corps of Engineers, as such time as will enable him to comply with this order. (S. O., June 29, H. Q. A.).

Capt. George E. Bushnell, Asst. Surg., and one Hospital Corps private, with field outfit, from Fort Hamilton; Act-

ing Hosp. Steward J. W. Cleave, from Fort Wadsworth, and one Hospital Corps private from Fort Columbus, will accompany Light Battery K, 1st Art., on its practice march to the Berkshire Hills, and camp there. (S. O. 153, June 27, D. E.).

The following transfers are ordered: Comy. Sergt. Jas. Leland, now at Fort Riley, Kan., to Fort McPherson, Ga., to relieve Comy. Sergt. John Shelton; Comy. Sergt. Geo. Wentzel, now at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to relieve Comy. Sergt. George Pulsifer, who will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan. (S. O., June 28, H. Q. A.).

The troops in the Dept. of Colorado will be paid to include the muster of June 30, 1895, as follows: By Lieut. Col. J. P. Canby, Deputy Paymr. Gen., clerks and messengers at department headquarters. By Maj. G. F. Robinson, Paymr., at Fort Wingate, N. M.; Whipple Barracks and Fort Apache, Ariz., and troops detached from posts. By Maj. E. W. Halford, Paymr., at Forts Logan, Colo.; Douglas, and DuChesne, Utah, and troops detached from posts. By Maj. W. H. Hammer, Paymr., at Forts Stanton and Bayard, N. M., and Grant, San Carlos and Huachuca, Ariz., and troops detached from posts. (S. O. 40, June 23, D. Colo.).

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

2d CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE G. HUNTT.

Lieut. Col. H. E. Noyes, 2d Cav., will proceed from Fort Logan to Georgetown, Colo., for the purpose of ascertaining if a suitable site for a summer camp can be obtained in that vicinity for the use of the troops stationed at Fort Logan. (S. O. 40, June 23, D. Colo.).

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

Capt. George F. Chase, 3d Cav., is detailed to attend the encampment of the 1st Regt. of Infantry, N. G. of Missouri, at Moberly, Mo., during the week commencing July 7, 1895. (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.).

5th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES F. WADE.

Leave for one month, to take effect July 1, 1895, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Augustus C. Macomb, 5th Cav. (S. O., June 28, H. Q. A.).

6th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID S. GORDON.

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. Thomas Cruise, R. Q. M., 6th Cav. (Orders 66, Fort Myer, June 23.).

Col. Gordon in relieving, June 28, Sergt. Alvord Cedarwald, Troop G, 6th Cav., from duty as steward of Post exchange, says: Sergt. Cedarwald is relieved at his own request, and deserves credit for his past management of exchange affairs.

During the absence of Lieut. Thomas Cruise, R. Q. M., 6th Cav., Lieut. E. F. Wilcox, Adj., will take charge of the offices of A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. (Orders 67, Fort Myer, June 30.).

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

1st Lieut. W. J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., is detailed an additional member of the G. C. M. at Fort Grant. (S. O. 40, June 23, D. Colo.).

Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect between Aug. 1 and 15, 1895, is granted Capt. James M. Bell, 7th Cav. (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.).

9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

(From the Fort Robinson "Herald.")

Did any one say the 9th Cavalry was not getting its share of the good things? 1st Lieut. G. S. Blumhagen, 9th Cav., Capt. and Asst. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. Grote Hutcherson, 9th Cav., A. D. C. to Gen. Coppinger, and highest encomiums for the regiment from the General of the Army, the Secretary of War and the Q. M. General.

Latest by clothesline telegraph: "The Secretary of War is going to enlarge Fort Myer, Va., to a 10-company post, to be garrisoned solely by the 9th Cavalry."

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 15, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. Geo. W. Van Deusen, 1st Art. (S. O., June 28, H. Q. A.).

Leave for four days is granted Lieut. H. M. Andrews, 1st Art. During the absence of Lieut. Andrews the duties of Post Adjutant will be performed by Lieut. George Van Deusen. (Orders 84, Davis Island, June 23.).

Lieut. C. J. Bailey, 1st Art., is detailed counsel before G. C. M. (Orders 93, Fort Hamilton, June 23.).

Corp. Julius Schiller, Bat. H, 1st Art., has been promoted Sergeant and Private H. Rasmussen appointed Corporal.

Corp. Lee A. Taylor has been promoted Sergeant and Private W. E. Weidner appointed Corporal in Bat. B.

1st Lieut. M. F. Harmon, 1st Art., is detailed Post Police Officer, vice Lieut. H. H. Patterson, relieved. (Orders 50, Fort Wadsworth, June 30.).

Capt. E. K. Russell, 1st Art., is appointed special regimental Recruiting Officer at Fort Wadsworth. (Orders 30, 1st Art., July 1.).

Leave for 15 days is granted 1st Lieut. J. T. Honeycutt, 1st Art. (S. O. 153, July 3, D. E.).

Leave for two days is granted Maj. J. G. Turnbull, 1st Art. (Orders 93, Fort Hamilton, July 2.).

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODGE.

Corp. R. R. Book, 2d Art., has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. W. F. McMullen appointed Corporal in Bat. C.

Leave for four months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Dept. of the East, is granted 2d Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, 2d Art. (S. O., June 29, H. Q. A.).

Corp. E. F. Costine, Bat. E, 2d Art., is detailed steward of post exchange. (Orders 29, Fort Preble, June 24.).

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Lance Corp. W. I. Lee has been appointed Corporal in Bat. B, 3d Art., and Private C. H. Fink, Corporal in Bat. M.

Private G. L. Biron has been appointed Corporal and Corp. J. Henry, promoted Sergeant in Bat. I, 3d Art.

The following transfers in the 3d Artillery are ordered: 2d Lieut. Archibald Campbell from Bat. E to Light Bat. C; 2d Lieut. James Hamilton from Light Bat. C to Bat. E; Lieut. Campbell will join the battery to which he is transferred. (S. O., June 29, H. Q. A.).

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. C. T. Menoher, Adj., and Lieut. E. P. O'Hern, 3d Art. (Orders 39, St. Francis Barracks, June 11.).

The funeral of Private William B. Jordan, Bat. B, 3d Art., who hanged himself June 28 at Fort Monroe, took place June 29.

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

Bats. C, G and I, 4th Art., are now in camp at Fort Monroe engaged in artillery practice. They will return to their posts by the end of July.

Leave for one day is granted Lieut. G. G. Heiner, 4th Art. (Orders 80, Washington Barracks, June 27.).

Leave for two months, to take effect upon the completion of the target practice of his battery, is granted Capt. Richard P. Strong, 4th Art. (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.).

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 5, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. John A. Lundeen, 4th Art. (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.).

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

1st Lieut. Granger Adams, 5th Art., is relieved from duty as professor of military science and tactics at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y. City, to take effect July 15, 1895. So much of par. 2, S. O. 96, April 24, 1895, H. Q. A., as directs 1st Lieut. G. Adams to report for duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1895, is amended to direct him to so report July 15, 1895. (S. O., June 29, H. Q. A.).

Leave for 21 days, to take effect about July 2, is granted 1st Lieut. Oliver E. Wood, 5th Art. (S. O. 78, June 18, D. Cal.).

1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

Capt. Frank de L. Carrington, 1st Inf., was ordered on June 13 to proceed to Sacramento, Cal., for duty with the

National Guard of that State in its encampments. (S. O. 76, June 14, D. Cal.).

The following troops are detailed to take part in the ceremonies in San Francisco attendant upon the celebration of American Independence on the 4th of July, 1895: From Angel Island, Cal.—The colonel, staff, band and four companies, 1st Infantry. From the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.—The available cavalry and two light batteries of artillery.

The officer in command of the troops from the Presidio of San Francisco will report to Col. William R. Shafter, 1st Inf., at the place of rendezvous, for orders. (S. O. 76, June 14, D. Cal.).

Leave of absence for 15 days, to take effect about June 20, is granted 2d Lieut. William M. Crofton, 1st Inf. (S. O. 78, June 18, D. Cal.).

2d Lieut. Dana W. Kilburn, 1st Inf., is detailed as Recruiting Officer at Benicia Barracks, Cal., vice 2d Lieut. Sydney A. Odoman, 1st Inf., relieved, to date from June 20. (S. O. 78, June 18, D. Calif.).

1st Lieut. Lewis H. Strother, 1st Inf., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt for appointment as A. D. C. (S. O., June 9, H. Q. A.).

An exchange of stations of two companies of the 1st Infantry will be made on June 20: Co. B from Angel Island to Benicia Barracks; Co. E from Benicia Barracks to Angel Island. (S. O. 77, June 15, D. Cal.).

3d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Harry Freeland, 3d Inf., Camp Lake View, Minn. (S. O. 98, June 26, D. Dak.).

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Lieut. S. M. Hackney, 5th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Orders 80, Fort McPherson, June 24.).

8th INFANTRY.—COL. JAS. J. VAN HORN.

Leave for one month, to take effect Sept. 1, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. John Adams Perry, 8th Inf. (S. O., June 28, H. Q. A.).

9th INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. BARTLETT.

Maj. E. P. Ewers, 9th Inf., is relieved from duty as Range Officer. (Orders 98, Madison Barracks, June 23.).

11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

Leave for one month, to take effect Sept. 1, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward A. Shuttleworth, 11th Inf. (S. O., June 28, H. Q. A.).

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

2d Lieut. H. L. Threlkeld, 13th Inf., Range Officer, Fort Columbus, will proceed to West Point, N. Y., to make the necessary arrangements and preparation for the immediate target practice of the garrison of Fort Columbus. (S. O. 153, June 27, D. E.).

Sergt. M. Jordan, 13th Inf., is detailed Provost Sergeant. (Orders 86, Fort Columbus, June 30.).

1st Sergt. Michael Murphy, Co. D, 13th Inf., has returned to Fort Columbus from a visit to Willets Point to instruct the non-commissioned officers of the Engineer Battalion in the tactics used at Governor's Island with the Krug-Jorgensen rifle.

14th INFANTRY.—COL. THOS. M. ANDERSON.

Leave for 20 days, to take effect about June 29, is granted Capt. Frank F. Eastman, 14th Inf. (S. O. 91, June 27, D. Columbia.).

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about July 10, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. James R. Lindsay, 14th Inf. (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.).

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. H. G. Lyon, 17th Inf. (Orders 111, Columbus Barracks, June 27.).

Leave for 10 days, to take effect on or about July 2, is granted Capt. George H. Roach, 17th Inf., for D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 81, June 27, D. Platte.).

19th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

1st Lieut. Edwin A. Root, 19th Inf., will be relieved from further duty at the U. S. Inf. and Cav. School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will proceed to join his company. (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.).

Maj. Clarence E. Bennett, 19th Inf., with the available portion of the headquarters, including the band, and four companies of the 19th Infantry, at Fort Wayne, Mich., will march to Island Lake, Mich., and encamp with the Michigan troops, for the purpose of instruction and drill during the encampment which will last five days. (S. O. 97, July 1, D. Mo.).

20th INFANTRY.—COL. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Robert W. Mearns, 20th Inf., is extended seven days. (S. O. 97, July 1, D. Mo.).

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

The following promotion and appointment was on July 1 made in Co. D, 21st Inf.: Corp. James K. Devins to be Sergeant, vice Swenle, deserted; Lance Corp. Thomas B. Brown to be Corporal, vice Devins, promoted.

2d Lieut. Edmund L. Butts, 21st Inf., will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., and report to the post commander for temporary duty under special instructions. (S. O. 156, July 1, D. E.).

Corp. J. K. Devins, 21st Inf., has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. T. B. Brown appointed Corporal in Co. D, 21st Inf.

25th INFANTRY.—COL. ANDREW S. BUNT.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry L. McCorkle, 25th Inf. (S. O., June 28, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. John S. Murdock, 25th Inf. (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.).

COURTS MARTIAL.

A Garrison C. M., to meet June 28. Detail: Capt. A. H. Appel and F. H. Hardie and Lieuts. D. L. Tate and L. C. Andrews. (Orders 88, Fort Ethan Allen, June 27.).

At Washington Barracks, D. C., July 2. Detail: Capt. Frederick Fuger, 4th Art.; Frank West, 6th Cav.; Walter Howe, 4th Art.; Benjamin H. Cheever, Augustus P. Blockson, 6th Cav.; Frank R. Keefer, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Albert S. Cummins, Adj.; Walter S. Alexander, Ira A. Haynes, R. Q. M., 4th Art.; Hugh J. Gallagher, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. David M. King, 4th Art.; Benjamin B. Hyer, 6th Cav.; John C. Gilmore, Jr., 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. William P. Stone, 4th Art.; J. A. (S. O. 153, June 27.).

Garrison C. M., Fort Thomas, June 28. Detail: Capt. F. V. Thibaut, Lieuts. E. F. Taggart, G. C. Saffarans and P. E. Pierce, 6th Inf. (Orders 88, Fort Thomas, June 27.).

At Key West Barracks, Fla., July 10. Detail: Capt. Lewis Smith, 3d Art.; Jefferson R. Kenn, Med. Dept.; Sedgwick Pratt, Henry C. Dames, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Hunter Liggett, Adj., 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Kenneth Morton, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Joseph M. Callif, 3d Art.; J. A. (S. O. 157, July 2, D. E.).

At Fort Brady, Mich., July 1. Detail: Capt. Charles T. Witherell, 19th Inf.; William B. Davis, Asst. Surg.; John G. Leece, Alexander McG. Guard, William P. Evans, 1st Lieut. Benjamin M. Pursell, Evan M. Johnson, Jr., 2d Lieut. Henry G. Learned, Joseph Frazier, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James Ronayne, 19th Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 94, June 26, D. Mo.).

At Fort Wayne, Mich., July 2, 1895. Detail: Maj. Justus M. Brown, Surg.; Clarence E. Bennett, Capt. Cornelius Gardener, Christian C. Hewitt, Francis H. French, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harris L. Roberts, Q. M., 19th Inf.; Arthur B. Foster, 2d Lieut. William T. Wilder, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank McIntyre, Adj., 19th Inf.; J. A.

At Fort Logan, Colo., July 1, 1895. Detail: Capt. Charles A. Coolidge, Frederick M. H. Kendrick, Charles A. Worden, George S. Young, 1st Lieut. George W. Melver, 2d Lieut. Frederic H. Sargent, John R. M. Taylor, William S. Graves, Robert Alexander, William C. Rogers, George H. Jamerson, 7th Inf.; William H. Paine, 2d Cav.; Otho B. Rosenbaum, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James A. Goodin, 7th Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 40, June 25, D. Colo.).

G. C. M. CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently found guilty of assaulting a N. C. O. by hurling a dinner plate at him, the re-

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viewing authority, Gen. Bliss, says: "Evidence of two previous convictions was forwarded by the post commander with the charge, and was duly referred by the convening authority for consideration in the event of conviction, and in due course of procedure was read in evidence to the court. This could only be done, under the rules governing the use of previous convictions, on the supposition that the case was, as a first offense, triable by inferior court martial. And on this supposition the limit of punishment, taking the two previous convictions into consideration, would be a forfeiture of two months' pay and confinement at hard labor for two months. If a greater punishment than the foregoing is admissible then the two previous convictions were inadmissible; but, having in fact been admitted as evidence, all of the sentence in excess of the above limit must be, and is, disapproved as excessive. (S. O. 82, June 20, D. Tex.)

G. C. M. CASES OF OFFICERS.

Before a G. C. M. at Fort McPherson, Ga., of which Col. William L. Kellogg, 5th Inf., was president, and Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff, 5th Inf., Judge Advocate, was tried 1st Lieut. Charles W. Foster, 3d Art. Charge I.—"Behaving himself with disrespect toward his commanding officer, in violation of 20th Article of War." Specification 1. "That while proceeding from the guardhouse to the office of the post commander to report for orders as officer of the day, did say to 2d Lieut. Kenneth Morton, 3d Art., old officer of the day: 'It is too bad we have such an idiot of a commanding officer. The commanding officer is an ass. The commanding officer will do things officially that he would not do as a man. I would just like to have him hit me.' said language being intended to apply to Maj. John R. Myrick, 3d Art., commanding Key West Barracks, and did, when near the post commander's office, speak in a loud tone, so that the said post commander would hear the language aforesaid." Specification 2. "That in the office and in the presence of his commanding officer, Maj. Myrick, and in the presence of an officer, and in the hearing of an enlisted man, did address in a loud voice, raise his hand in a threatening toward, and say to his commanding officer: 'If you hit me I will hit you,' or words to that effect." Charge II.—"Disobedience of orders." Specification.—"That having, while moving about, talking in a loud voice and boisterous manner to, and gesticulating toward his commanding officer, Maj. Myrick, received a lawful command from Maj. Myrick, to put down his hand, to stand at attention, and to cease talking and keep quiet, which order to cease talking and keep quiet was several times repeated, did disobey said order. All the foregoing at Key West Barracks, Sunday, May 5, 1895." Plea.—"Not guilty." Finding, Charge I. of Specification 1.—"Guilty, except of the words 'to 2d Lieut. Kenneth Morton, 3d Art., old officer of the day,' and except of the words 'The commanding officer is an ass. The commanding officer will do things officially that he would not do as a man. I would just like to have him hit me,' or words to the same effect; and except of the words 'said post commander's office, speak in a loud tone, so that the said post commander would hear the language aforesaid,' and of the excepted words 'Not guilty.'" Of Specification 2.—"Not guilty." Of the Charge.—"Not guilty, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice," etc. Charge II.—"Not guilty." Sentence.—"To be suspended from rank and command for one month."

The proceedings, finding and sentence are approved. The sentence will be duly executed. (G. O. 13, June 26, D. E.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. James Henton, 23d Inf.; Capt. Edwin P. Andrus, 5th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Samuel E. Adair, 5th Cav., A. A. Q. M., will assemble at Fort Ringgold, Tex., July 1, to report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Clement G. Colesworthy, Co. F, 23d Inf., for appointment as Post Q. M. Sergeant, U. S. A. (S. O. 84, June 26, D. Tex.)

A board will meet to devise a manual for the service of the 3.6 field mortar. Detail: Capt. George Mitchell, E. T. C. Richmond and A. D. Schenck, 2d Art. (Orders 62, Fort Adams, June 27.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 26, for the examination of Mr. Fred A. Cimeran, formerly of Co. H, 20th Mis. Van't Inf., an applicant for appointment as Superintendent of a National Guntery. Detail: Maj. Tully McCrean, 5th Art.; Capt. Euclid B. Frick, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, Q. M., 5th Art. (S. O. 80, June 21, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Samuel McP. Rutherford, 4th Cav., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. convened by par. 1, S. O. No. 69, D. Cal. (S. O. 80, June 21, D. Cal.)

A board of officers, consisting of Maj. John Van't Hoff, Surgeon; Capt. Frederick H. E. Blstein, 21st Inf.; William P. Kendall, 1st Art.; Louis A. Craig, 6th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Adam Slaker, 1st Art., recorder, instituted by G. O. 3, e. a., to make the prescribed preliminary examination of enlisted men for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant, will reassemble at Governor's Island, July 10, for further consideration of the case of Corp. Frederick H. Shaw, Co. A, 21st Inf. (S. O. 157, July 2, D. E.)

The following named officers are relieved from duty as Recruiting Officers, to date from June 5: 1st Lieut. Louis P. Brant, Adj., near the post of Angel Island, Cal.; 2d Lieut. Dana W. Kilburn, 1st Inf., at Benicia Barracks, Cal.; 1st Lieut. Louis P. Brant, Adj., 1st Inf., is detailed as Recruiting Officer, from June 6, with the troops ordered into camp of instruction. (S. O. 82, June 26, D. Cal.)

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Bliss, commanding the Dept. of Texas, accompanied by 2d Lieut. William J. Glasgow, 1st Cav., A. D. C., will proceed to Forts McIntosh, Ringgold and Brown, Tex. (S. O. 83, June 24, D. Tex.)

Capt. M. C. E. Hyde, Asst. Q. M., Vancouver Depot, will charter steamer Undine to convey the Lieutenant General Commanding the Army and staff from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., June 24, upon his official visit to Vancouver. The Lieutenant General commanding the Army has signified his intention to visit Dept. of Columbia Hdqrs. June 25, and it is believed that it is his purpose while here to review the troops of the post of Vancouver Barracks. He will be received at the government wharf of the reservation by the department commander, accompanied by the department staff, and the commanding officer of the post will detail an escort of honor consisting of the band, four companies of infantry and a troop of cavalry to escort him to department headquarters. The escort will form at the wharf at 9:30 A. M., there render the appropriate honors upon his arrival and receive his instructions. The post commander will cause the prescribed salute with cannon to be fired when the Lieutenant General enters the post, and will hold his troops in readiness for review, that immediate response may be made to any orders therefor which the Lieutenant General may give. (S. O. 80, June 24, D. Colo.)

FIELD SERVICE.

For the purpose of instruction in camp duties and the minor operations of war, the following troops, viz., the 1st Regt. of Infantry (except Co. H), Light Bat. D, 5th Art., Troop B, 4th Cav., with one medical officer, one hospital steward and nine privates of the Hospital Corps, will assemble at Monterey, Cal., by July 16 next. The programme of instruction will be communicated daily to the command by the department commander, who will personally superintend the execution of it. (G. O. 16, June 24, D. Cal.)

RECRUITING SERVICE.

The recruiting station at Boston, Mass., which has for nearly 35 years been located at or near 30 Portland St., in that city, is now at 35 Kneeland St.

Troop C, 4th Cav., will march on June 22 from the Presidio of San Francisco to Monterey, Cal., and upon arrival there go into camp. Only those men of the troop for whom mounts can be provided will accompany it on the march, the others will be left at the Presidio, attached to Troop B, 4th Cav., for temporary duty. 2d Lieut. Samuel McP. Rutherford, 4th Cav., has been designated as the Acting Assistant Q. M. and A. C. S. Capt. Walter D. McCaw, Asst. Surg., and two privates of the Hospital Corps detached at the Presidio will accompany the command. (S. O. 79, June 20, D. Cal.)

DISCHARGE BY PURCHASE.—"The necessity for the statement, whether service of the applicant has been faithful, is a result of G. O. 17, a. of 1883, wherein it is authorized that credits of retained pay may be applied towards the

purchase of the discharge, and the fact that retained pay is forfeited, under the act of June 16, 1890 (Notes 17 and 18 form of final statement), unless the soldier shall have served honestly and faithfully. In other words, if the service has not been honest and faithful, the retained pay cannot, without violation of the law, be applied towards purchase."—(Remarks, Hdqrs. Army.)

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. William L. Alexander, C. of S., will visit Greeley, Fort Collins, Eastonville or Eaton, Colo., for the purpose of inspecting subsistence stores. (S. O. July 3, H. Q. A.)

The leave of Capt. John B. Johnson, 3d Cav., is extended three months. (S. O. July 3, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Benjamin K. Roberts, 5th Art., is relieved from duty with Light Battery D, and assigned to Battery A, of that regiment, vice Capt. Frank Thorp, assigned to Light Battery D. (S. O. July 3, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Clement A. F. Flagler, C. E., and permission is given him to go beyond sea. (S. O. July 3, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers will report to Lieut. Col. Samuel B. M. Young, 4th Cav., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Presidio for examination as to fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Herbert J. Slocum, Q. M., 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav. (S. O. July 3, H. Q. A.)

FORT LOGAN, COLO.

In a veritable bower of June's choicest blossoms and surrounded by hosts of warm, admiring friends, Miss Mary North Sanno, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. J. M. J. Sanno, and Lieut. James J. Hornbrook, 2d Cav., solemnized their marriage vows on the evening of June 25. The wedding took place in Maj. Sanno's quarters, which were decorated with great taste. The reception room in which the ceremony was performed by Chaplain Swift, U. S. A., was elaborately trimmed with roses and smilax, the railing before which the young couple stood was a mass of smilax and blooms, and the white satin kneeling cushions were also draped with smilax. In the doorways hung festoons of wild flowers and cedar branches, while the mantels in the library and dining-room were banked in wild sunflowers, the masses of brilliant yellow being most effective. The porch was enclosed with flags and an extension at one end provided a place for the orchestra. The strains of the beautiful Lohengrin march were the announcement to the expectant guests of the arrival of the wedding party.

The bridesmaids, Miss Merriam and Miss Worden, descended the bower-decked stairway first, and lovely they looked in their dainty costumes of white organdie with broad lace collars and huge bouquets of superlative pink roses. The ushers, Lieuts. Henry J. Hunt, 15th Inf., and Meyers, 2d Cav., stood on either side of the doorway and then the best man, Lieut. Wittenmyer, and the maid of honor, Miss MacFarlane, of Leavenworth, in a dainty costume of pink mull entered. A moment's pause, and then with her father and the groom-elect, came the bride, radiant in all her girlish beauty, her petite figure daintily gowned in an elegant costume of heavy white satin with train, decollete corsage with puddings of tulle and garniture of orange blossoms and clematis. Maj. Sanno and Lieut. Hornbrook were in full uniform, as were all the officers present. During the service the orchestra played some soft, sweet melody, and at the close burst forth into the strains of the grand Mendelssohn march.

There were many good wishes and hearty congratulations showered on the happy pair, and all the guests present inscribed their names in a beautiful silk-covered "Wedding Guest Book" which will doubtless prove a pleasant souvenir for Mr. and Mrs. Hornbrook. Mrs. Sanno received with all her accustomed grace and charm, and after a merry hour the guests were served to an elaborate supper, when the hostess was assisted in dispensing the hospitality by Mrs. Coolidge and Mrs. Young.

Generous bowls of punch and lemonade were placed on the porch, where divans and couches afforded pleasant opportunity for numerous tête-à-têtes. The bride gave from her bouquet, a superb bunch of bride roses, a flower, with a wish, to each one of her attendants, and packages of wedding cake were presented to the guests by Miss Katherine Sanno and Miss Jessie Moore. The bride and groom left on the midnight train for Colorado Springs. They will make an extended trip during the summer, spending the hot months in the Catskills, and in the early autumn will return West to Lieut. Hornbrook's station, Fort Wingate, N. M.

The wedding gifts were very numerous and costly, and included every imaginable article in silver, cut-glass and china, substantial tokens of the popularity of the pretty bride, whose future is so bright with the good wishes of so many warm friends. Many congratulatory messages were received during the day, among them a cablegram from the bride's sister, Mrs. Montgomery Waddell, now at Heidelberg.

FORT MONROE, VA.

The Board of Inspection and Survey, of which Commo. Schufeldt, U. S. N., is president, arrived at the Post June 29, and went on board the monitor Amphitrite. The usual salute was fired, and then the monitor went to sea with the board, returning in the evening.

Lieut. E. Davis, 3d Art., Post Adjutant, returned home on the morning of June 28, from attending a meeting of the Board on Range Finders. Three batteries, two from Washington Barracks, C and I, and one from Fort McHenry, G, are the arm of our star pitcher, Private Shultz, Bat. K, 4th Art. Baer was substituted for him in the third inning, but having pitched a strong game the day before, he proved too weak and ineffective, and before the error could be corrected the Newport News team had batted out seven runs. Jordan being substituted for Baer in the fourth, held them down to three runs, and but for the long lead in the third we could have won, the game being 11 to 5 against us. The team has just been given an entire new outfit, subscribed by the officers of the garrison, and we will look fine in our new clothes.

Private William Jordan, Bat. B, 3d Art., committed suicide in the post guardhouse, on the night of June 28, by hanging himself. He was able to secrete himself in an unused cell, and was dead when found in the morning about reveille. He was buried in the post cemetery on the afternoon of the 29th of June.

The new order left the garrison out of an inspection last Sunday. The ceremony was merely the calling of the roll for muster, a proceeding that was appreciated by every one at the post.

FORT NIAGARA, N. Y.

On Thursday, June 27, the post ballroom at Fort Niagara was a brilliant scene, the occasion being a ball given by Col. Smith and the officers of the 13th Infantry in honor of the Canadian Volunteers, now in camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake. The ballroom was beautifully decorated with regiments of the discharge, and the fact that retained pay is forfeited, under the act of June 16, 1890 (Notes 17 and 18 form of final statement), unless the soldier shall have served honestly and faithfully. In other words, if the service has not been honest and faithful, the retained pay cannot, without violation of the law, be applied towards purchase."—(Remarks, Hdqrs. Army.)

mental and garrison flags, gun-stands and flowers. At one end of the room was a British flag in compliment to the visitors, while at the other hung the tattered and historic battle-flag of the 13th with its "First at Vicksburg" inscription in gilt letters. Guests were received by Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Auman, Mrs. Bishop and Mrs. Waterman. A programme of 15 numbers kept up the dancing till a late hour. A delicious supper was served during the intermission. Master Campbell Smith, the little son of Col. and Mrs. Smith, attracted much attention by his remarkable intelligence. Mrs. Smith looked very handsome in a light green silk gown. A pleasant feature of the evening was when the courtly and distinguished commanding officer yielded to the fascinations of the waits with a Buffalo belle for his partner. The Canadian officers were delighted with the extreme courtesy of their reception, and hope to have a chance to return the hospitality of the United States officers. Before the ball ended a circle was formed, three cheers given for the 13th Infantry, and all sang "God Save the Queen" and "Auld Lang Syne." Among those present were the officers and ladies of the post, Mrs. Winans, who is Capt. and Mrs. Bishop's guest; Mrs. and Miss Warren, of Niagara; Miss Howard, of Buffalo; Miss Miller and the Misses Johnson, of Lockport; Mr. Howard and Mr. Crooker, of Buffalo; Miss Daggett, of Porter; Miss Anderson, Miss Inch, the Misses Dupont, Mr. Forrester, Mrs. Millary and Mrs. Pellat, all of Niagara; Maj. Gwynne, Mrs. Strange and Warren, Mr. Laurie, Capt. Thompson, Maj. Pellat, Col. Beechan, Capt. Macdonald, Capt. Forrester, Capt. Cartright, Mr. Cartright, Mr. Macdonald, Capt. Milloy, Capt. Williams, Mr. Pirie, and many others, of the Canadian Volunteers.

WILLETS POINT, L. I.

The most interesting game of baseball played on the home ground this year was played Monday afternoon, between the local team and the Edgecombs, of New York City, and resulted in the defeat of the Engineers by a score of 8 to 6. The Edgecombs have been making preparations for this game for some time, and it is useless to say, brought to the Engineers, in spite of their crippled condition, put up a great game, and would have won were it not for the two errors made being costly, letting in 3 runs. A good game was played by the home team last Sunday at Point View against the St. Loya, of New York, and was won by the Engineers by a score of 10 to 4.

Q. M. Sergt. McMannus will soon take a six months furlough prior to retirement. There is considerable speculation as to who his successor will be. The baseball team will miss him as he was a lucky enthusiast at our games. Sergt. Maj. Fred Martin has been retired and has accepted a position under Lieut. Craighill, at Fort Wadsworth, S. I. His many friends here wish him every success. His wife, the postmistress here, will join him in the near future. The people of Willets Point will miss her greatly, as she was an exceptionally kind and courteous lady to all.

R. E. Royston, formerly 1st Sergeant of Co. A, received his warrant promoting him to Sergeant Major Saturday, June 29. The post extend congratulations. He is an intelligent, conscientious man, and a model soldier. Col. King departs this week for his new station. The ball men sincerely hope that his successor will extend as many privileges as he has done.

GEN. SCHOFIELD AT PORTLAND.

Reaching Portland, Ore., June 25, via Southern Pacific from San Francisco, Gen. and Mrs. Schofield and Miss Kilbourne, Mrs. Schofield's sister; Lieut. Col. J. P. Sanger, military secretary, and Lieut. Col. C. B. Schofield, A. D. C., proceeded to Vancouver Barracks by the steamer Undine, Capt. J. McE. Hyde, A. Q. M., in charge, accompanied by the following Army officers on duty in Portland: Maj. Post, Col. Jackson, Maj. Cox and Maj. McCauley, Gen. Otis, commanding Dept. of Columbia and Dept. Staff, and Col. Anderson and Regimental Staff were at the Government Wharf, Vancouver Barracks, on arrival of the steamer, and the General and party were handsomely escorted to the quarters of Gen. Otis. The usual salute was fired and soon after the escort had been dismissed, the garrison of the post, under Col. Anderson, consisting of the 14th Infantry and Troop E, 4th Cav., was reviewed by Gen. Schofield, who complimented them on their marching. A luncheon and reception at Gen. Otis' followed, after which the party returned to Portland by steamer. At 8:30 P. M. a review of the N. G. of Oregon was tendered at their armory, in Portland, by Gen. Charles F. Beebe, commanding Oregon National Guard. A reception was given after it to Gen. Schofield and party by Gen. Beebe and his officers, and the Mayor, the Chamber of Commerce and prominent citizens of Portland. Gen. Schofield and party returned to their quarters at 11 P. M., and at midnight left by special train over the N. P. for Tacoma. A large reception by the citizens of Tacoma was given Wednesday evening, June 26, to Gen. and Mrs. Schofield and party, after which they went on board the steamer Queen for Alaska, leaving at 4 A. M., June 27. They will return to Seattle and Tacoma from Alaska July 8.

Lieut. M. G. McAlexander, 13th Inf., is looking after recruiting matters at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., during the absence at West Point on special service of Lieut. H. L. Threlkeld.

The funeral of Medical Director Albert C. Gorgas, U. S. N., was held at St. Luke's Church July 2, Germantown, Pa., the services beginning at 4 o'clock, with Rev. Samuel Upjohn officiating, assisted by the surplined choir. The following were the honorary pallbearers: Medical Directors U. S. N. Albert L. Gihon, Washington, D. C.; Christopher J. Cleborne, Norfolk, Rev. Samuel Upjohn officiating, assisted by the surplined choir; Edward Shippen, Philadelphia; Medical Inspector Thomas N. Penrose, New York; Surgeons Benjamin S. Mackie, Philadelphia; Samuel H. Griffith, Washington, D. C.

The amendment to the Constitution of the Army and Navy Club, Washington, imposing annual dues of \$5 on new resident members, was adopted by a vote of 348 ayes to 62 nays, 300 of the ayes and 59 of the nays being from non-resident members. The other amendments proposed were adopted by a vote varying between 361 and 389 ayes and one of 34 nays. Fifty-nine votes of resident members in favor of all the amendments were rejected by the tellers, as the voters did not present their ballots in person. Since the report of the tellers, 19 votes have been received, affirmative of all the amendments except 3, which were negative of one amendment in each case.

The Japanese correspondent gives the following as the official report of the Japanese losses in the war with China. The actual fighting strength of the expeditionary force which did the campaigning was as follows:

First Army Corps.....	39,007
Second Army Corps.....	19,919
Other troops.....	1,963

Total..... 60,979

The casualties were as follows:

Killed in battle.....	734
Died of wounds.....	231
Died from disease (1,602 by cholera).....	3,148

Total deaths..... 4,110

The total cost of the war was 150,000,000 yen, one-half the Chinese indemnity. The cost includes the return of the troops to their homes, the occupation and pacification of Formosa and the laying of a cable between Formosa and Japan. The losses of the Navy are not given, but they were small. Not since terrestrial records began has so much been achieved in war with so little expenditure of life.

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A strong feeling has naturally been aroused among medical officers of the English Army by a statement, which has appeared in the "Medical Press and Circular," that at a recent election at "one of the most distinguished Service clubs" every candidate belonging to the medical branch of the Army was blackballed, whilst every combatant officer was elected. In a letter to the "Army and Navy Gazette," "a General officer lately retired," referring to the accident at Bisley says: "Is not the deplorable incident of Saturday last at Bisley but another example of the very great mistake we make in our Army of regarding the medical officer with disfavor? I have held many commands, and have invariably found my medical officers my best friends and advisers. I feel sure if, on Saturday last, there had been a proper medical organization and medical opinion had been taken, as it ought to have been on the spot, the lives of these two brave men—for they were heroes in their way, both of them, to have died as they did at the call of duty—would have been saved. I wrote you some two years ago protesting against the tone adopted in the Service towards the doctor, which to my mind speaks very badly for the intelligence of British officers. We see from what happened on Saturday what military opinion is worth; it is simply the difference between theory and practice. I speak of the medical officers of the Army as I have found them. They have at all times labored loyally and well for me; and never once have I had cause to complain of any neglect of duty on their part; but then I have always treated them as I hold a gentleman should treat a comrade in arms,

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and not gone out of my way to cast aspersions upon them as some, I regret to say, do, very greatly to the prejudice of discipline, efficiency, and good feeling combined."

This is manly and to the point, and the only wonder is that there should be occasion for such comment.

Secretary Herbert has had under consideration during the last few days the preliminary plans for the new battle ships. These plans were submitted to him on Tuesday last by Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn. That officer also submitted a long argument in opposition to several features of the preliminary plans, and illustrated it by a number of designs. In order to secure the opinion of officers thoroughly conversant with ship architecture, Secretary Herbert has sent blueprints of the preliminary designs to Commo. Sicard, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, Capt. Geo. C. Converse and several other prominent Navy officers. There are four points upon which the Chief Constructor comments at length. These relate to the proposition to raise the armor belt one foot higher than has heretofore been done; to adopt the double turret idea; to use 13-inch guns, and to give the vessels a speed of 17 knots as proposed by Engineer-in-Chief Melville. Mr. Hichborn submitted more than a dozen additional designs bearing on the first proposition, showing the ship in different positions, and her likelihood to expose her bottom if the armor belt is raised as high as proposed. He shows that a roll of eight degrees would expose the bottom, and therefore the vitals of the ship to the fire of an enemy. Ordnance experts, however, claim that this can be easily remedied by simply permitting water to enter the vessel's double bottoms. In the matter of turrets, four designs are submitted, three dealing with the Ordnance double turret idea and the fourth describing a plan prepared by the Bureau of Construction. This latter plan places the 8-inch turret above and in the rear of the 13-inch turret. The Chief Constructor in his argument declares that the adoption of the double turret will result in the placing of considerable weight in too small an area. He also comments upon the plan as prepared by the Ordnance Bureau, showing the structural weakness of a turret built upon such a design. A table is submitted tending to show that no naval power in the world is now placing 13-inch guns on board its heavy ships. Additional arguments are made as to why the 12-inch, instead of the 13-inch gun, should be adopted for the proposed vessels. The Engineer-in-Chief desired to have the battleships make a speed of 17 knots an hour. This the Chief Naval Constructor in his argument considers too much. He says that in his opinion it would be wiser to have all battleships belonging to the Navy have the same speed, and for this reason recommends that the proposed vessels have a speed of 16 knots, this being the speed which the ships of the Indiana class are contracted to give.

The good results which have followed the issue of a general order urging post commanders to greater activity in the matter of obtaining recruits are shown in a statement which has been prepared at the War Department. This order was issued on March 30, and since its distribution to the service there has been a marked increase not only in the number of recruits, but in the average of intelligence. The returns from all the stations and posts in the United States for the months of March, April and May only are available, the reports for June not having been received. Although the statement makes a comparison of the number of recruits accepted at stations and those at posts, it is impossible to tell anything by it, at least in the way of judging which is the more popular for candidates for enlistment. It is noticed that there is a steady increase in the number of enlistments made at posts, and it is believed by officials of the War Department that this will continue. During the month of May, however, the stations enlisted many more men than they had during the preceding two months. The figures given by the statement are interesting. During the month of March 365 enlistments were made. The order of the Department urging activity in recruiting, while carried out to the letter failed of results during the month of April, the returns showing that 361 men had recruited at these places. But the small number lost during that period was made up during May, when a total of 432 enlistments were made, showing a net gain of 67 over the month of April. A steady increase in the number of

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recruits enlisted at posts during these three months is noticeable. During March 248 enlistments were made. April gave returns of 271 recruits, and May showed a total of 306 enlistments. Thus by carrying out the orders of the Department, 58 more men were enlisted at posts during May than had been enlisted during March. Although the stations made such good showings during these months, their abolition is simply a question of time. It is the belief of the Department that the posts can do all the recruiting required for the service, and the sooner the stations are gotten rid of the better. Secretary Lamont has taken steps in this direction by directing that paragraphs be included in the new Army regulations providing for the enlistment of recruits at all Army posts. These paragraphs, however, are meeting with considerable opposition from post commanders in the West, who are afflicted with "snow-birds," and who are unable to secure in their vicinity the class of men they would obtain from Eastern rendezvous.

Maj. H. B. Lowry, U. S. M. Corps, has reprinted from the Journal of the Military Service Institution for May, 1895, his article on "the U. S. Marine Corps Considered as a Distinct Military Organization." He shows that by the law creating it the corps was made independent of both Army and Navy, and traces the history of legislation since then to show that it has not deprived the corps of this independence. He argues that the avocation of the seaman has disappeared, and that the marine, who combines the artillerist and infantryman, may in a measure fill his place, and that the marine is a fixture, useful, economical and suitable for our Navy of to-day, adding to the fighting force of our ships, if the full number authorized by law were recruited, 2,000 well drilled, well disciplined men.

An analysis of the British Army estimates for 1895 and 1896 shows that the 5,200 officers are estimated for at an annual average of \$1,465, and the 138,400 men at \$285 each. For the 84,800 men of the reserve the average is \$43 each, for the 137,800 militia and yeoman \$58.50; the volunteers \$22.25 each. Ordnance \$7,540,000; for works including fortifications, excluding barracks \$2,165,000; for the War Office, including Headquarters Staff and Clothing Department, \$1,930,000; educational establishments, not including regimental schools, \$540,000.

There are various indications that the Keeley cure is not a safe one. An officer of our Army, after taking the cure, was sent to the insane asylum, and application for pardon in the case of a Pennsylvania criminal was based upon affidavits from Drs. C. C. Wiley and Samuel Ayres, insanity experts, who say that the Keeley treatment frequently produces insanity and sometimes death. The cause, they say, is the use of atropia and strychnine, which under certain conditions have a deleterious effect.

ENGLAND, VENEZUELA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Lieut. John A. Harman, 6th Cav., furnishes the Richmond (Va.) "Times" with an article on the encroachments of Great Britain in Venezuela. He shows that to Spain belonged, by right of discovery, the primitive ownership of the northeastern shores of South America. During their long struggle for independence the Dutch had taken possession of certain points in Guiana, and when Spain recognized the Dutch, she legalized these usurpations by the treaty of Muenster in 1648. Venezuela obtains the title to her territory from Spain, and England gets hers from Holland. Thus, up to 1814, the Essequibo River was tacitly acknowledged by Great Britain to be the boundary between the Spanish and Dutch possessions; and as no conquest by Great Britain, or no treaty of cession to her has taken place since that time, Venezuela naturally claims that this is still the limiting line of the British possessions. Notwithstanding, Great Britain has since that time steadily encroached upon the territory of Venezuela.

Lieut. Harman says: "The possession of the Orinoco is of the greatest commercial and naval importance to Great Britain, and her thievish hand has long been outstretched to seize her rich prey. Her preparations have gone steadily forward during the present century, and it cannot be doubted that it is only fear of the United States that has prevented her taking formal possession."

Mr. Gresham says in a note to Mr. Bayard, dated Dec. 1, 1894: "I cannot believe that Her Majesty's Government will maintain that the validity of their claim to territory long in dispute between the two countries shall be conceded as a condition precedent to the arbitration of the question whether Venezuela is entitled to other territory which, until a very recent period, was never in doubt. More recent dispatches have not been made public, nevertheless it is stated in the public press that England has contemptuously refused to submit her claims to arbitration. It now devolves upon the United States to coerce her, if necessary, by force of arms, into granting common justice to our republican neighbor, whose constitution is a copy of our own, and whose institutions are modelled on ours. The United States has already restrained France and Holland from interfering in the internal affairs of Venezuela, and now it is Great Britain's turn. It is certainly time for us to administer her another severe lesson in national morality."

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"HEAR ME FOR MY CAUSE."

We would not have the able Commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry School imagine that we take any special exception to the well intended allusion to the Army and Navy Journal, in his excellent address to the graduating class at Fort Leavenworth, published in the Journal of last week, but at the same time we must object to his inclusion of the Journal in the list of periodicals "eloquent in abuse of existing methods" without practical propositions for change. Leaving others to speak for themselves, we may say that whatever improvement there has been in Army methods since the War of the Rebellion, is due to the suggestions and discussions in these columns, more than to any other single influence. It is only necessary to consider the chronological sequence of these suggestions and the general orders inaugurating improvements to show clearly the relation between them of cause and effect.

We found the Army after the strain of the War relapsed into indifference upon the subject of small arms practice. That it has been transformed into an organization of sharpshooters is the direct result of persistent efforts upon the part of the Journal; criticism accompanied by suggestion. The trophy, which is shot for annually, was presented to the Army by the Journal on behalf of the liberal gentleman of Nevada, who contributed to its purchase.

The cordial relations now existing between the Army and the State troops, and the Army and our educational establishments, which give to so many officers pleasant details with improving experience, is the direct result of our efforts. We foresaw at the close of our great War that some method must be devised for keeping the Army in touch with the people. And while we never indulged in illusions as to the actual value of State organizations, we persistently sought to make the militia system sanctioned by the Constitution, and fixed in the affections of the people, a means of extending Army ideas and Army influence. The Army has far too little hold upon popular sentiment as it is; how much deeper it might have been submerged by the rising tide of civilian ignorance, and legislative indifference, we leave those to say whose memory goes back to the days before the War. That we have accomplished less than we had hoped for, has been chiefly due to our inability to secure that unity of action in Army circles, which we have insisted upon, in season and possibly out of season.

The Infantry and Cavalry school, which has gained so much under the competent administration of Col. Hawkins, was urged upon public attention as an obvious necessity by the Journal and its correspondents years before it was established.

When Gen. Custer left his entire command upon the battlefield, and gallantly perished with them, we refrained from the criticism which the event naturally suggested, and devoted ourselves to raising a fund to relieve the domestic distress which followed as a result. We had the pleasure of distributing among the widows and orphans, created by that great disaster, nearly twenty thousand dollars placed in the hands of the editor of the Journal for that purpose by numerous contributors in and out of the service.

We might extend this chronicle indefinitely, for this is the sixteen hundred and sixty-third of the weeks during which we have had an opportunity of calling attention, with the help of our correspondents, to Army needs. That all of our suggestions have been wise and expedient, we do not claim, but we point to the record in answer to the statement that our criticisms have lacked the essential accompaniment of practical suggestion for improvement. If criticism is less active in our columns it is because of the improvements which are the direct result of our efforts thus far.

A properly edited service paper not only furnishes information of interest and value to its constituents, but it fulfills a very important office by affording opportunity for criticism and suggestion outside the channels of conservatism, and subjecting these to the test of service opinion; trying all things, holding fast only to that which is good. That the Army and Navy Journal has on the whole satisfactorily filled its office, is shown by the fact that it has to-day, in spite of rivalry, a larger subscription list than it ever had, and

double that of any other service periodical in this country, and a far greater influence upon service opinion than any other.

The necessity of the occasion must be our excuse for departing in this instance from our habitual reserve concerning ourselves.

THE NEW NAVY REGULATION.

The Navy Department will issue about July 10th a new Navy register. This publication was prepared by Ensign Robert E. Coontz, on duty in the Bureau of Navigation, and has been corrected up to July 1. Its comparison with the register issued on January 1, shows a great shifting around of officers, the transfer of a large number of names from the active to the retired list, additions to the list of vessels in commission and those under construction, and the assignments of vessels to stations other than those to which they belonged at the beginning of the calendar year. Perhaps the most striking feature of the pages of the new volume devoted to the active list is the absence of the name of Rear Adml. Richard W. Meade. In the last register under the caption "Rear Admirals," this name can be found as well as the last assignment of this officer "commanding N. A. Station," from which he was relieved at his own request more than a month ago on account of matters with which Journal readers are perfectly familiar. Under the head of retirements during the last half year and preceding the name of Meade is that of James A. Greer, an officer who retired with the distinction of having served as senior officer of the Navy. Rear Adml. Brown in the new register succeeded Rear Adml. Greer as the senior officer. Two offices have been added to the list of Rear Admirals since the beginning of the calendar year and their names on the list in the coming publication are "William A. Kirkland, commanding European Station," and "Lester A. Beardslee, commanding the Pacific Station." Commo. Potter's name, like those of Admls. Greer and Meade, have been transferred to the retired list. The name of Thomas O. Selfridge leads the list of officers holding the grade of Commodore. There are no changes in the duties of officers whose names graced this list in the old register. The new volume, however, bears the names of three additional officers, two of whom, Francis M. Bunce and Frederick V. McNair, have been promoted, and the third, John A. Howell, will actually hold this rank just as soon as the President acts upon his examination case. Commo. Bunce's assignment is changed from member of the Board of Inspection and Survey to Commanding N. A. Station, and Commo. McNair has been made the President of the Board from which Commo. Bunce was transferred. Three officers, who held the rank of Commander in the old register, Purnell F. Harrington, William Bainbridge Hoff and Nicoll Ludlow, in the new volume are placed on the Captain's list. There has been a large number of transfers of officers in this grade, as the new register shows, and this is also true of the officers holding the rank of Commander.

The Staff Corps have suffered as many changes as has the line of the Navy. This is particularly true of the Medical Corps and the Engineer Corps. The list of officers of the former organization in the new register is reduced in number, there now existing as many as twelve vacancies, due to that number of retirements or deaths during the last half year. Although the assignment of graduates of this year's Naval Academy graduates to the Engineer Corps has been made, there still exist seventeen vacancies, most of which have been created since the 1st of the calendar year. The retirement acts have affected nearly every grade in this corps, and death has also assisted it in making vacancies. There has been a general shifting around of many Engineer officers, especially those of the lower grades. The new register bears the names of three ships, the Olympia, Amphitrite and Mohican, which have been placed in commission since January 1, and states that the Texas and Maine will soon join them. Such ships as the Minneapolis, Cincinnati, Raleigh and Amphitrite, which at the time of the publication of the old volume were unassigned, are in the new volume slated as attached to the North Atlantic squadron. The Olympia is named as the flagship of the Asiatic Station. Attached to the list of vessels under construction are a row of figures which to the mind of the naval expert means that two battleships, nine gun boats, six of which were authorized by the last act of Congress, and six torpedo boats are being built.

The year just closing has been one of unusual interest and importance to the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service. While it has performed its ordinary duties with its customary efficiency, it has also performed special services of a conspicuous nature. Among these may be noted the search for the Ivanhoe, supposed to have foundered on the 28th of September last off Cape Flattery on the Pacific, in which three of the vessels, viz., Grant, Rush and Corwin joined. In its winter cruising operations, during the unusually severe weather of the last season it rendered services to distressed shipping of more than ordinary value and importance. The Dallas alone assisted during the month of February twenty vessels imperiled by ice, and during the month of March twenty-three, while the Crawford rendered a like service to fifteen during the former month. The Morrill and McLane have been vigilant along the coast of Florida in repressing smuggling and preventing violation of our neutrality obligations, by sympathizers of the Cuban revolt. Six vessels have been manned and

fully equipped and despatched to the Behring Sea to protect the seal herds and the Government interests in Alaska and the Seal Islands. The new steamer Windom, under course of construction at the beginning of the year, has been so far advanced as to be practically completed, and the steamer Guthrie has been thoroughly repaired and is again about ready for duty. Two steam launches are being built for duty on Puget Sound, and one for the lower Savannah River. Contracts have been awarded for the thorough repairing of the bark Chase, and for the construction of two new steamers of upwards of 900 tons each, which, when completed, will be the finest vessels in the service and a credit to the Department. Much new legislation has been secured for the betterment of the service. One new vessel of the first-class, to cost \$200,000, and one harbor boat for \$50,000 have been authorized for duty on the Pacific coast. A law has been secured, placing on "permanent waiting orders" all officers of the service who are "permanently incapacitated to perform efficiently the duties of their offices." In carrying into effect the provisions of this law, the service has been greatly benefited, by the removal from the active list, of a large number of officers who, through no fault of theirs, are no longer capable of performing duty, and promoting younger men to the vacancies thus created. Measures have also been instituted and are in course of execution looking to new appointments to again fill the complement of officers on the active list.

Some people are said to have "winning ways to make folks hate them," and this would seem to be the case with our very respected and much esteemed cousin of Great Britain. There appears to be a desire in England to cultivate the friendship of the United States, but the incorrigible disposition of Mr. Bull to grab more than he is entitled to spoils it all. Elsewhere we publish what is said by an officer of our Army concerning British attempts in this line in Venezuela. This, and the episode at Corinto has not increased British prestige on this side of the Atlantic and the demands of England for a rectification of the Alaska boundary has roused the whole Pacific coast against her. We cannot see how she is to gain anything by the controversy but our ill will. It appears to be one like the seal dispute, into which pugnacious little Canada has enticed the mother country. In February, 1825, the line dividing their North American possessions was fixed, with precise particularity, in a treaty between Russia and Great Britain. There was no mistaking it, and no one on either side did mistake it. The Hudson Bay Company, a British corporation, recognized it, and paid tribute to its validity to the extent of thousands of pounds sterling every year. In 1867 the United States purchased Alaska from Russia, the whole of it, exactly as bounded in the Treaty of 1825. Great Britain recognized that fact. She did not dispute the correctness of the boundary, but continued thereafter, for twenty-two years, to respect it, politically and commercially, just as before. Within the past six years she has set up new claims, and the result is the revival on the Pacific coast of a War cry similar to that of 1846: "fifty-four forty or fight."

The biography of Gen. Sheridan by the late Gen. Henry E. Davies is the last of the published volumes of Appleton's "Great Commanders" series, now numbering eleven volumes, with five others to follow. The gallant Davies was an active participant in many scenes in the career of Gen. Sheridan, which are here described, and his long acquaintance with the subject of this memoir and his experience as one of the brilliant group of Cavalry leaders, who fought under Sheridan during the closing days of the War admirably fitted him for the task here undertaken. He shows clearly the secret of Sheridan's success. He was not an ambitious man, in the sense of seeking personal distinction, but he threw an intense earnestness into whatever he undertook, and his mind was ever intent upon the present and the work immediately in hand. Fidelity to duty and the best interests of the service was his controlling principle. The volume concludes with an admirable analysis of Sheridan's character as a man and soldier.

The English troops taking part in the Chitral campaign were astonished to find their enemy carrying Martine-Henry rifles and carbines by the thousand. The "Army and Navy Gazette" in seeking to account for this says: "There are only two possible sources of supply apart from capture from our own troops. One is the Ameer of Afghanistan, to whom magnificent presents of ammunition have been made, and who may, without any sinister intention, have passed on the present to others, as is not an uncommon practice in the East. Yet this is unlikely, for ammunition is precious in Afghanistan. The other, and we are bound to conclude the most probable source of supply, astounding as it may seem, is our own arsenals. The fact of the matter would seem to be that the subordinate staff of the great supply departments is frequently corrupt."

The new fiscal year 1895-'96 came in on Monday of this week, July 1, without any special ceremony, and afforded relief in many official places where the advent of available appropriations were needed to keep the machine going. The prospects for the twelve months ahead are not financially exhilarating, but certainly the best will be done with what Congress has seen fit to provide.

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Sec'y

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adm. C. C. Carpenter. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear Adm. F. M. Bunce.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm. W. A. Kirkland. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear Adm. Charles S. Norton. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar, Square, London, England.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

ALERT, 4 Guns, Lieut. J. H. C. Coffin (p. a.), in temporary command. At Callao, Peru. Address all mail to Callao. Comdr. F. Hanford en route to command.

ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake (s. d.) On patrol duty in Bering Sea. Address mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. J. McGowan. Training ship. On her annual cruise. Mail to be sent to Yorktown, Va., until Sept. 8, and then to Newport, R. I. Was at Tangier July 6.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) At Fort Monroe.

ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. B. J. Cromwell (n. a. s.) Cruising off the south coast of Cuba, to watch for filibustering expeditions.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. B. F. Day (s. d.) At Yokohama. To be relieved by the cruiser Olympia in August next, and return home.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. William T. Swinburne. Cadet practice vessel. On her annual cruise. At Annapolis July 1.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. M. Thomas (p. a.) Arrived at Honolulu June 5. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Comdr. G. W. Pigman ordered to command.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (s. a. s.) Was at Cape Town July 2. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (s. a.) At Nagasaki.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard. Flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron until the return of the New York.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. George W. Sumner (e. s.) At Southampton, England, July 2.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig (s. a.) At Chemulpo June 18.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickens (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. F. F. Fletcher (s. d.) At Newport, R. I.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (s. a.) Left Chemulpo June 25 for Shanghai.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), Lieut. B. H. Buckingham (s. d.) At New London, Conn., July 2, and Newport, July 5.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (Training Ship.) On annual cruise. Address B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, England. Was at Gibraltar July 1.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. Louis Kingsley (Training-ship.) At New York.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Bicknell (s. d.) At Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (Receiving-ship.) Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. F. Wildes (Receiving-ship.) At Mare Island, Cal.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (s. a.) At Chefoo, June 14.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neill (e. s.) At Cronstadt July 4, and was given a cordial reception by Russian men of war in harbor.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards (s. d.) At Cleveland, Ohio, where mail should be addressed.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va.

MINNESOTA, 19 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking (Receiving-ship.) At dock foot of West 50th St., New York City. P. O. Station G. New York.

MOHICAN, 4 Guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan (p. s.) At Everett, Washington, July 3.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (s. a.) At Tien-Tsin, China.

MONONGAHELA, 6 guns (s. s.). Cadet Practice vessel. Comdr. W. H. Brownson. Passed Capes of Delaware June 13 on her annual cruise. Address mail care U. S. Consul, Funchal, Madeira. Will be at Annapolis Sept. 1.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (p. s.) At Callao, Peru, May 30. Will proceed to Mare Island, Cal., when relieved by the Alert.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a. s.) At Colon July 1, where Commission is making an inspection of Panama Canal.

NEWARK, 18 Guns (Flagship), Capt. Yates Stirling, (s. a. s.) At Montevideo.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans, (e. s.) At Gravesend, England, July 2.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (p. a.) At San Francisco. Will proceed to China about July 15, and relieve the Baltimore, and become the flagship of the station.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory (s. a.) At Nagasaki July 1.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns (Flagship), Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.) At San Francisco.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden (s. d.) At Sitka, Alaska.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.) At Key West. Will return to New York when relieved by the Atlanta.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.) At Guayaquil. Address all mail to Panama, care U. S. Consul.

RICHMOND, Capt. A. S. Crowinshield, (Receiving-ship.) At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. Public Marine School, New York. On her annual cruise. Was spoken June 11 in latitude 30 degrees 49 minutes north, longitude 65 degrees 50 minutes west.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.) Sailed from Kiel for Cronstadt July 2.

SARATOGA, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Penn. School-ship.) Sailed from Philadelphia June 6 on a cruise. Address until Aug. 31, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London; after Aug. 31 to Philadelphia. Will return to U. S. not later than Oct. 25. Her itinerary includes Fayal, Southampton, Havre, Plymouth, Lisbon, Cadiz and Funchal.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (s. d.) At Mare Island.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. S. M. Ackley (s. a. s.) At Montevideo, Uruguay. Lieut. Comdr. C. H. West is ordered to command.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger (s. a.) At Nagasaki June 22.

G. O. No. 448, N. D., June 17, 1895,

Publishes the following Executive Order:
Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., June 15, 1895.

On and after July 1, 1895, the pay of machinists, water tenders, oilers and writers in the Navy shall be as follows, but this order shall not reduce the pay of any enlisted man during his present enlistment below the pay at which he was enlisted, or which he is now receiving: Chief machinists, \$70 per month; machinists, first class, \$55 per month; machinists, second class, \$40 per month; water tenders, \$40 per month; oilers, \$37 per month; writers, first class, \$40 per month; writers, second class, \$35 per month; writers, third class, \$30 per month.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

G. O. No. 449, N. D., June 20, 1895.

Announces the qualifications for a machinist in the Navy. He must be a machinist by trade and familiar with the nomenclature of machinery. He must be between 21 and 35 years of age, physically sound and must pass an examination. If he has had experience at sea with marine engines he may be enlisted as "Machinist, first class," otherwise as "second class." "No person shall be enlisted as chief machinist unless he holds a permanent appointment as such." Machinists now serving on cruising vessels, who are continuous service men, who have served as machinists for six months and who are in all respects qualified, may be recommended for permanent or acting appointments as chief machinists.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 28.—Asst. Paymr. B. P. Du Bois ordered to duty on the Wabash.

Lieut. James K. Cogswell, Lieut. (J. G.) John Hood, Paymr. H. T. Wright and Lieut. (J. G.) C. W. Jungen have been recommended for promotion by the examining board.

JUNE 29.—No orders.

JULY 1.—No orders.

JULY 2.—Pay Insp. Leonard A. Frailey detached from special duty at the Navy Department and ordered to duty at the Washington Navy Yard.

Paymr. Stephen Rand detached from duty at the Washington Navy Yard, directed to proceed home and settle accounts, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea.

JULY 3.—Comdr. R. M. Berry detached from the Naval War College and ordered to duty at the New York Navy Yard.

Paymr. H. E. Drury detached from the Naval Clothing Factory, Brooklyn, and ordered to duty on board the Cincinnati.

Paymr. E. V. Rogers detached from the Cincinnati and ordered to duty at the Naval Clothing Factory.

JULY 5.—Ensign W. S. Montgomery to the Cincinnati. Chief Engr. C. J. MacConnell from the Minnesota to the Olympia, relieving Chief Engr. J. J. Trille, who is ordered as the relief of Chief Engr. David Smith, on the Philadelphia. Chief Engr. Smith is granted two months' leave.

Lieut. G. B. Harber ordered to Compass instruction.

Asst. Naval Constructor H. L. Ferguson to the Bureau of Construction and Repairs. He will later go to duty at the Columbian Iron Works.

Lieut. J. J. Hunker to duty at the New York Navy Yard. Carpenter George W. Conover detached from the Constellation July 17, and will be placed on retired list next day.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 2.—When the Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Station, transfers his flag to the Olympia, Capt. Biddle will be detached from command of marine guard of the Baltimore and ordered to command guard of the first named vessel, relieving Lieut. Prince as Marine Officer of the fleet.

Lieut. Prince, when relieved by Capt. Biddle after arrival of the Olympia on the Asiatic Station, will be detached from command of guard of that vessel and ordered to command guard of the Baltimore.

Lieut. McKelvy detached from duty with guard of the Baltimore, when the Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Station, transfers his flag to the Olympia, and ordered to duty with guard of last named vessel.

JULY 3.—Capt. Samuel Mercer detached from Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to report on the 15th inst. for duty at the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.

1st Lieut. Herbert L. Draper detached from the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to report on 25th inst. for duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Orders: 2d Lieut. John L. Davis from the Wolcott and placed on waiting orders.

Capt. C. A. Abbey detached from special duty in connection with Life Saving Service.

ASSIGNMENTS OF NAVAL GRADUATES MADE.

To be Ensigns in the U. S. Navy—Wilfred V. Powelson, William S. Montgomery, Frank H. Clark, Jr., Henry H. Ward, Eugene L. Blissett, Edward H. Campbell, Charles J. Lang, Walter S. Crosley, William K. Gise, Thomas S. Wilson, Henry A. Pearson, Orton P. Jackson, Frank L. Chadwick, John S. Doddridge, Percy N. Olmsted, Christopher C. Fewell, Frank B. Upham, John L. Sticht, Richard S. Douglas, Alfred A. McKethan, Alfred A. Pratt.

To be Assistant Engineers in the U. S. Navy—Maurice B. Peugnet, Henry B. Price, Martin E. Trench, Frank D. Read, John R. Brady, Allen M. Cook, Emmet R. Pollock, Andre M. Procter.

To be Assistant Naval Constructors in the U. S. Navy—Daniel C. Nutting, Jr.

To be 2d Lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps—Louis J. Magill.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

While the crew of the pinnace belonging to the German belted cruiser Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm were laying a mine June 28 off Friedrichsort, the mine exploded, killing eight men.

Secretary Herbert is expected to soon name a day for the acceptance trial of the torpedo boat Ericsson. Reports received from this vessel are very encouraging, stating that on several preliminary runs she made 24½ knots per hour. Her trial will take place in Long Island Sound probably during the latter part of the month.

It is understood that the Mohican will shortly be or-

dered to Southern waters as the relief of either the Ranger or the Alert, probably the former, which will then come North. The Mohican has been engaged for some months past testing coal mined in Washington and Oregon. This work is now completed with the exception of, perhaps, one more test, and when it is closed up, the orders will be issued her directing her departure for the South.

The cause of the sudden foundering of the French torpedo boat No. 20 remains yet a mystery, but an inquiry is being made at Rochefort, and the boat will be raised for inspection. The question is one of some importance, because the boat, which was built by M. Normand at Havre in 1877, and is exactly like No. 21, was the first of the type built for the French Navy by that eminent constructor, and belongs to a large group of successful boats.

The London correspondent of the N. Y. "Tribune" says: "The American squadron is praised in nearly all the London accounts for the graceful lines of the ships and their trim appearance. They were generally regarded as the handsomest ships in the combined fleet. The United States, for once, was well represented in European waters. The French fleet returns immediately from the Baltic. The American squadron will be divided, the best ships sailing for New York."

The American liner St. Paul will be the next vessel to be inspected by a naval constructor, to ascertain if she comes within the requirements of the Postal Subsidy act. The officer, who will inspect this vessel, will be Naval Constructor J. H. Linnard, superintending constructor at Cramp's shipyard. This inspection will probably not take place until after the ship has been completed, but the Department has issued instructions to Mr. Linnard in anticipation of her early completion.

Very poor results in the way of speed have thus far been obtained from the torpedo boats built for the second class battleship Texas. Reports from these vessels, which have been received at the Navy Department, state that in a recent preliminary run, only 13 knots speed was obtained, notwithstanding that 170 horse power was developed. This horse power is 15 more than the original plans for these boats called for. As a result of their poor showing, the probabilities are that they will not be added to the complement of boats for the Texas.

The Marsden cellulose has again proven its superiority over the Cocoa cellulose. The former is made of the pith of corn stalks. In the last test, two boxes were filled on June 12 with both materials and two gallons of fresh water were poured on. Naval Constructor Taylor and Assistant Naval Constructor Dashiell have inspected the cellulose every week since. On June 17, they found that both the cocoa and corn stalk pith smelling musty and showing slight mould. On the 24th it was observed that such portions of the cocoa cellulose that had come in contact with the iron of the boxes had corroded it and had eaten the paint covering the box. Results of a similar character were observed a week later. In the case of the corn stalk cellulose nothing of this kind has been observed.

Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn has endorsed the recommendation of Naval Constructor Hanscom that the Navy take steps looking to the securing of the right to use a process for making wood fireproof. This recommendation is the result of several months experiments at the Boston Navy Yard. The sap of the wood is extracted in vacuum in large iron tanks, and the pores of the material are then filled under a heavy pressure by a chemical composition of borax, boric acid, muriate and sulphate of ammonia with sufficient gelatinous substance to act as a combiner and glycerine to prevent efflorescence. Thus treated the wood may be subjected to flame without taking fire. The texture of the wood and its color are unchanged. This wood will probably be used for portions of ships not subject to danger from splinters.

Secretary Herbert, being interrogated about the statement in the press, says that it is not true that the Columbia has been ordered to cross the Atlantic at her extreme speed. Such speed could only be attained by using forced draught all the way across; to do this would require a larger force of engineers, firemen and oilers than are now on the ship, in order that they might be divided into a greater number of watches than is practicable at present. To ascertain what the ship is capable of doing in her present condition and with her present ordinary force of firemen and oilers, she has simply been ordered to use all her boilers in coming across, but not to put on forced draught until during the last 24 hours. Such a test as this will not afford the means of comparing her speed accurately with that of the great flyers, using as they do always a much fuller force of oilers and firemen than are ordinarily aboard a ship of war.

The torpedo boats of the Maine are to be given their trial trips in the North River, beginning at a point opposite Spuyten Duyvil creek. The trial will take place under the supervision of Naval Constructor Fernald and Chief Engineer Ayres. No announcement has reached the Department as to when the trials are to take place, the date for them having been left to the discretion of the officers mentioned. It is expected, however, that they will occur early in the month. What makes the trials more than usually interesting, is the comparison which will be made between the results given by these boats and those obtained from the torpedo boats of the Texas. The authorities at the Norfolk Navy Yard are putting these latter little craft in condition preparatory to taking them up the Elizabeth River for another trial. Owing to their reduction in length and the widening of their beam, they produced only thirteen knots, but with the changes which have since been made it is expected they will do much better.

The members of the Inspection Board, of which Commo. Selfridge is president, returned to Washington on June 27 from an inspection of the coast defense vessel Amphitrite. The vessel made a cruise off the Delaware Capes, during which the inspection was made. Advice from Washington state: "Her four 10-inch breech-loading rifles were fired broadside several times, the aiming and other apparatus working faultlessly. The ship was also turned at her best speed in a very small radius, and the Board pronounced her a splendid fighting ship for coast defense purposes. At target practice with the 10-inch rifles three barrels were lashed together and floated 1,500 yards from the ship. Notwithstanding the roll of the ocean at this range, which is three-quarters of a marine mile, and that selected by experts for naval engagements, the Amphitrite's gunners demonstrated their ability to hit a ship, however small, with every shot. Some disappointment, it is said, was expressed by the Board that the ship showed only seven knots speed, although designed for ten knots. Her firemen were green hands, however. The Amphitrite will shortly be sent to New York to join the North Atlantic squadron under Adm. Bunce."

WEST POINT.

The post has been quite gay, socially, during the past week. On Saturday afternoon a charming cadet reception was given by Miss Michie for her guests, the Misses Catlin, of Washington. Mrs. Bruff, Mrs. Gordon presided at the tea table. Among the guests were the Misses C. Arden, of Garriens; Hancock, sister of Cadet Hancock; Bromwell, sister of Lieut. Bromwell; Wright, daughter of Maj. John M. Wright of Washington; Miss Speed, Miss Eginton, Miss Erben, daughter of Rear Adm. Erben; the Misses Jennie Ward, Mercer, May and Bessie Craney and Torney of the post. Among the Cadets present were: Cadets Saltzman, Tracy, Wade, McNeil, King, Hoffman; Gingnard, Nolan, Holbrook, Jerney, Lott, Heilberg, Boyd, Chitty, England, Hinckley, Grubbs, Hagood, Brookfield, Burnside, Dallam, Landon and Lewis F. W., of the 1st and Cadets Babcock, Chambliss, Davis Henry, Humphrey, Nersbold and Stone, of the 3d class.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. Braden entertained a number of friends among the 1st Class, and a number of the Cadets of the post at a delightful reception given in honor of the Misses Catlin. The guests enjoyed the music of the band concert, which was being held at camp. The gardens were brilliantly lighted, the piazza decorated with lanterns. The lawn formed a pleasant promenade.

During a heavy thunder storm on Sunday morning the new Battle Monument and the flag staff were struck by lightning. Most fortunately the former was but slightly injured. It is supposed that the current passed down the steel rod which runs through the figure of Victory, then glancing outward cut out a piece of the cornice which caps the shaft, which is the only perceptible injury, and then left upon the shaft itself which appears to the naked eye like a slight scratch. The flag staff did not escape so easily. The storm flag, which was flying at the time, was torn to shreds, the upper portion of the staff was thrown to the ground, the entire pole rendered useless, the current passed down the east side tearing the heart out of the portion still standing, wrenching away the upper portion of one of the supports. A temporary flag staff has been erected in camp. The squad of Cadets who attend the Roman Catholic Church was on its way to service at the Soldiers' Chapel and were scarcely more than 100 feet distant when the flag pole was struck. None of them were stunned or injured in the slightest degree, but their pace was considerably hastened.

On account of the weather the open air services were necessarily omitted. Rev. A. V. G. Allen, of Cambridge, Mass., who will officiate during the absence of the Chaplain, arrived last week.

Three companies of the 13th regiment of Infantry have been ordered to West Point for target practice on the flats below Washington Valley. Lieut. Threlhold of the regiment has arrived. The first company is expected on the 5th inst.

The many friends of Lieut. Charles P. Echels, Engineer, will be glad to hear of his assignment to duty at the Military Academy. Lieut. Echels has been ordered to report at West Point on August 20.

Much to the regret of their friends at the post, Lieut. and Mrs. Carson took their departure last week. They will spend the summer in Canada, reaching Fort Sam Houston, Texas, about September. Lieut. Carson goes to his new station well versed in the duties which await him as Adjutant of the 5th Cav., having already served as regimental Adjutant previous to his tour of duty at West Point as Adjutant of the Military Academy. It is his good fortune to have won the esteem of his superior officers by his capability in the discharge of the arduous duties of his position, while his never failing courtesy and consideration have entitled him to the respect and regard of those who have served under him or who have been brought into official relations with him at any time. His departure is a source of regret to all who have known him either socially or officially.

Miss Holbrook, sister of Lieut. Holbrook, has been a guest of Miss Warner at Constitution Island. Miss Corbin is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Clous. Miss Bromwell is a guest of her brother, Lieut. Bromwell. Miss Young is a guest of Mrs. Parker. Miss Hancock, sister of Cadet Hancock, has been a guest of Mrs. Davis. The Misses Catlin, of Washington, daughters of Capt. Robert Catlin, retired, are visiting Miss Michie.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE OLYMPIA.

In the matter of Lieut. Edward J. Dorn, U. S. N., tried and acquitted by a general court martial at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., June 3, 1895, on the charge of "culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty," the Secretary of the Navy has filed a memorandum dissenting from the conclusion of the court acquitting Lieut. Dorn of responsibility. The gun Captain the five-inch R. G. gun No. 33, on board the U. S. S. Olympia, lost his life because the regulations had not been observed, and the Secretary strongly dissents from the conclusion that no one is responsible. He says:

"The Ordnance Instructions, U. S. N. (Sec. 55, p. 11), impose upon the gunner the duty of making the daily inspections provided for in the first clause of the first paragraph heretofore quoted from the Drill Book, but neither the Instructions nor the Drill Book, nor the regulations in so many words declare who is especially responsible for the making of the examination and filling of the cylinder before firing. The importance of this provision is apparent at a glance. The Drill Book, pages 77 to 98, inclusive, contains many instructions relative to the paragraph quoted. It would be impracticable to prescribe in this book, or otherwise at the Department, that each of the several duties therein required to be performed should be imposed upon some particular person on board the ship. Such a minute division of responsibility would be inconsistent with the theory of military accountability, and would fritter away all authority. The department cannot approve a decision which seems to hold that in a case like this an Ordnance officer is not responsible for the failure to have the cylinders examined and filled before guns are fired simply because the regulations do not so declare in so many words. Responsibility and authority go together. An officer exercises control over and superintendence of all who are beneath him. If duties are required to be performed in his department of the ship, it is for him to perform them or see that others do. Nor can the department assent to the suggestion to amend the regulations and make it the specific duty of the Ordnance officer to see that cylinders are examined and filled before firing. To do so would be to declare, or at least to intimate, that no officer in general charge could be held responsible for the non-performance of a specific duty unless specifically directed to perform it. An officer placed in charge of any department of a vessel is supposed to be equal to all exigencies that may arise. Within limits he must have liberty of action, and duties like that, which was neglected in this case, he may often be obliged to devolve by order upon one or another, but it is no excuse to say that he was very busy, that he

had many duties to perform, that he could not have personally done a particular thing without working in the night. Lieut. Dorn does not even show that he directed any person to examine and fill this recoil cylinder before the firing. He had notice the day before of the proposed target practice. If he had shown that he selected and charged some efficient subordinate to examine and fill the recoil cylinders, the case would have been different; but no effort of the kind was made. He rested confidently in the belief that this cylinder had been filled twenty-three days before by workmen. The Drill Book forbade him to rest on any such belief. It declares that an examination should be made immediately preceding target practice. This examination was not made. Lieut. Dorn did not direct it to be made.

It is abundantly proven that the accused was a faithful and zealous officer, but fidelity and zeal in other directions cannot excuse such a culpable negligence as has been exhibited in this case.

In view of the very high character of Lieut. Dorn, the department has been reluctantly driven to the conclusion herein expressed.

The finding and acquittal of the court martial in this case are disapproved. Lieut. Edward J. Dorn is released from arrest and restored to duty.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary.

Navy Department, July 3, 1895.

LIFE AT FORT WASHAKIE.

It has always given me a great deal of pleasure, as a regular reader of the Army and Navy Journal, to read the letters that you publish from the various military posts, and I have often wished that they had been less brief, for there is much of interest to tell about, especially at our frontier posts. I have just enjoyed the pleasure of a visit to my military friends at Fort Washakie, and while still fresh in my memory, I cannot resist the temptation of telling my old friend, the Journal, of it, thinking also that it may be a means of showing my Fort Washakie friends how grateful I feel to them. Most people do not know that there is such a place as Fort Washakie—certainly, if they do, there is some large doubt as to where it is located, and what its use is. My business has taken me all over the U. S., and it has been my pleasure to visit some of the old-time military posts on the remote frontier, and enjoy the hospitality of the Army officers and their very excellent families. What a happy life they seemed to have at such posts as Fort Apache, Sewell, Bowie and McDowell, in Arizona; Fort Halleck, in Nevada, and Fort Cameron, in Utah. Fort Gaston is away up in Northern California, forty miles from the nearest wagon road. With the one exception of Fort Apache, all the above named posts have been abandoned. If we leave out Fort Stanton, N. M., commanded by Capt. P. S. Bonus, 1st U. S. Cav., and Fort Washakie, we may say there is no remote frontier as existed in the old times. Railways carry you everywhere, and you can ride in the palatial Pullman to within a hundred yards of the parade ground of any military post in the U. S.

But the sight of this pretty little post carried me back twenty years, to the time when Grant was President, Sherman commanded the Army, and Little Phil managed the big Division of the Missouri. In those days the Apache and the Sioux ran things with a high hand, and kept the little regular force on the move protecting the daring American settler advancing westward. Leaving the Union Pacific Railroad at Rawlins, in the great State of Wyoming, I rode two days and a night in an alleged stage coach, hauled by two horses. The day riding was grand along the backbone of the Rockies, the air bracing and clear, the fresh, sparkling mountain streams adding beauty to the picture, like woven in silver threads, the odd and quaint adobe "shacks," as the huts are called where we stopped for meals, and the people about with their broad-brimmed hats, top boots and six-shooters, all helped to interest the traveler and pass time away. The great bands of sheep on the Sweet Water, a stream en route, was a sight to behold, ten thousand in a single band.

At noon on the second day the pretty little mining town of Lander, on the Popoagie River, was reached. Here we were met by old friends, and finally driven over to Fort Washakie. Every moment the scenery grew grander and more interesting. Just to the west of us was the Wind River Mountains, a spur of the great Rocky Mountain range, with the Big Horn River running along the base on one side, and the Snake River, of Idaho, on the other. Everything seemed to teem with life, every breath of the pure mountain air seemed to stimulate one like wine. Now begins the most interesting part of our journey to the post. We come in sight of the fort nestling away in a fresh, green grove of cotton wood, on a tributary of the Big Horn River, the soft green of the parade, the pretty red roofs of the quarters and barracks, the flag staff with the blessed Stars and Stripes floating over all, the red bluffs as a near background, the broad, level sage-green prairies in the foreground, the grand old snow-capped mountain range as a perfect background, and you have a picture worth seeing. Add to this picture green patches of meadow here and there, groups of Indian tents scattered about in picturesque spots, and bands of ponies now and then, and you have one of the most superb pictures I have ever seen. As I stood enjoying this scene, the cool air about, and gazing at great banks of snow in the mountains on my left, and the almost ice cold trout streams running at my feet, I could not help but feel for my friends away back in the States, for I had read while coming along in the stage, these headings in the "Wyoming Tribune," published by my good friend, R. W. Shingle, of Cheyenne: "News from the East—Eleven deaths from extreme heat in New York in one day. This city has suffered with the heat for a longer period than ever before in its history. For five continuous days the thermometer ranged close to 95° above zero. During the heated term ambulance bells have rung and surgeons have been kept busy attending people who have been prostrated by the heat. The last five days are the hottest New York ever saw. At least twenty-five people have died during these five days, as a result of the heat, and over 100 have been prostrated and taken to the different hospitals. The death list for to-day (June 4) is large. So far ten people have been carried off the streets dead, and eleven more in a precarious condition." Terrible, and the same style of reports from Washington, Philadelphia and Boston were noticed in this paper. You have my sympathy, and it is with the hope that it may make your Eastern readers feel cooler and happier that I thus dwell upon this charming climate, clear streams, enervating air, and snow-clad mountains, leaving the picture I describe above.

I continue my journey, and come upon the Shoshone

"If our correspondent will visit the offices of the Army and Navy Journal, we will promise him cool breezes at all seasons of the year, and a view extending over three-quarters of the horizon, from Governor's Island on the south to the

Indian Reservation, and among the agency buildings, all in ship-shape condition, plenty of supplies at hand for Mr. Lo, good Indian schools, and busy employees, all under the management of R. H. Wilson, one of the younger Captains of the 8th Regt. of Inf., a most efficient officer, and well equipped in every way to manage and care for the 2,000 Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians of his agency. The Captain was most polite to us during our stay at the agency, and our pleasure was in noting the interest he took in his work, and the satisfied and contented look among the reds, from old Chief Washakie down to the youngest Arapahoe brave. When asked about their agent, they all said: "Heap good washtala Coala," meaning heap good friend and chief.

Twenty minutes drive brought us to the pretty little post of Fort Washakie. The post is built of "adobe," or sun-dried brick, and it surrounds a rectangle grassy parade 50 yards wide by 150 yards long. The parade is bordered by an avenue of fresh cottonwood trees, well grown, and giving plenty of shade, with the long shadows of the trees thrown on the green, closely cropped lawn of the sunlit parade, the fresh, clear streams of water running at the base of the trees, the low adobe, Spanish-looking houses with the broad piazzas, groups of officers and their ladies reclining in comfortable Japanese-looking easy chairs, or enjoying a game of tennis; sturdy looking young soldiers in trim military uniforms, entering or just leaving their barracks facing on the parade, the trumpet sounding the various duty calls, the sentry calmly pacing up and down in front of the guard room, the great warehouses for stores, and the hospital with its pretty lawns and flower beds, all helped to make another picture. We were soon surrounded by our military friends. We find, as commander, Maj. Adam Kramer, 6th Regt. of Cav., a most excellent officer, who fought all through the War of the Rebellion, and a veteran of most of our Indian wars. He has always proven himself equal to any military emergency. We were here introduced to the officers, who, by their pleasant manners and hospitable ways made us feel at home at once. The Major has with him his wife, daughter, Miss Emily, and his son, Earnest, all charming people. Lieut. F. L. Knudsen, of the 8th Inf., is the Major's chief of staff, and manages affairs in the Adjutant's office. Lieut. T. Norman, of the 8th Inf., is chief in the Com. and Q. M. Dept., and keeps up the supplies of the post. We find at present one company of infantry here, and it is commanded by Capt. W. L. Pitcher, of the 8th Regt., who comes from the Pitcher family, all of whom are soldiers. The Captain put himself out, and did much to add to our pleasure. The garrison is a trifle reduced at present, on account of the absence of the cavalry, but it is understood that at an early day it is to be increased by a cavalry force. The Medical Dept. is under the charge of Surg. H. I. Raymond, an officer of varied experience on the frontier, and one of the best physicians in the Army. In the evening we had the pleasure of meeting the families of the officers at a sociable game of cards and a little supper. Here Messdames Kramer, Knudsen, Norman and others showed how deserving Army ladies were for their reputation for extreme hospitality.

One of the features here is the great hot spring, or boiling lake, two miles below the post. A plunge in this lake in 110° water rests you wonderfully after the long stage journey from Rawlins. This splendid bath and the grand cool nights make sleep a natural accompaniment. People here have found fires most comfortable every day since last Christmas. I awoke this morning with the fireplace all aglow with a cheerful fire, and I assure you it was most comfortable to have it around. Read this, and try to keep cool. I accompanied Capt. Pitcher this morning over to the agency, where he was required to inspect a drove of beef cattle that the contractor had driven up for the Indians. We bundled up in warm clothing, and before we reached the agency buildings it was snowing quite hard. Imagine this (June 7), snowing quite hard. Here was another picture, two hundred head of beef cattle, cowboys around, and bands of Arapahoes and Shoshones, their wagons, tents, ponies, the excitement of weighing the accepted cattle, and rejecting those that did not come up to the standard. All this was interesting to me, and I was sorry when it was over. The streams in this country are full of beautiful trout. To-day one of Capt. Pitcher's company brought in three dozen trout caught in the streams near-by, and in the fall, I am told, it is not an uncommon thing to find deer, elk and antelope hanging up in the company storeroom. It was thought that it would be hard to keep the men contented at such an out of the way station as this; but not so, the men seem happy here, and there are many applications from enlisted men away from here to be sent here.

We were most agreeably surprised this afternoon to be serenaded by the band, composed of sixteen men of Capt. Pitcher's company. The music was new and good, the pieces well rendered, and Corp. Glendenning, who as a pastime, instructs and conducts the band, deserves much credit for the hard and intelligent work he has put in to bring about such good results. I am told it is rather unusual to find so many musicians in one company. Quiet summer evenings this band and its music is a most charming addition to the post. A look through the quarters occupied by the infantry here proved that the men are most comfortably domiciled. The building is large and roomy, neat and tidy; there is a billiard room, reading room and library, and I am assured that 1st Serg. E. J. Healey sees that the men want for nothing. Everything from the orderly room to the mess room and kitchen was in perfect condition, reflecting great credit upon their trim and soldierly Orderly Sergeant. I suppose there is no grander summer climate in the world than right here. I regret that I must leave it. I must not close this without expressing my appreciation of many kind favors at the hands of Mr. J. K. Moore, the genial post trader here and his charming family.

I have dwelt upon the picturesque side, and have said nothing about drills every day, daily target practice with the new rifle and battle tactics. All tend to show that the Major is keeping his command well in hand and ready for any emergency.

This, then, closes my Fort Washakie letter, and the rest I will try and tell you when I come East, and your weather gets cooler.

"BIG HORN."

Fort Washakie, Wyoming, June 7, 1895.

Brooklyn Bridge on the east, and including all of the State of New Jersey that is within the compass of vision. The magnificent fleets of ocean steamers sailing out to sea from the Hudson River pass by our windows, and elevated above the noise and dust of the city's thoroughfares, we view every hour of the day, the grand panorama of life exhibited in busy Broadway and the streets emptying into it. This graphic description of life at Fort Washakie almost tempts us to drop our pen and visit that charming post. Still, we find that life in a great city like New York has its compensations, and there is not in all the city a more charming spot to dwell in than the present offices of the Army and Navy Journal, as all who have visited them will testify. We are appreciative of life at Washakie, but not envious. —Editor.

THE STATE TROOPS.

STATE CAMP NEW YORK.

In continuing our remarks concerning the tour of duty of the Seventh in camp, which ended on the afternoon of Saturday, June 29, it would be hard to individualize any particular officer or man as being better than his fellow in the performance of his duty. Each performed his share of work with that zeal, intelligence and careful attention to order which has made the regiment what it is. Under Col. Appleton, who is nothing if not practical in his administration of affairs, the Seventh has reached the highest standard of efficiency, and moves along in the same groove without any apparent effort. There are efforts, though, and earnest ones needed to maintain the standard reached, and officers and men have to make many sacrifices to maintain the pace; but the results are attained without fuss, and in this regiment of over 1,000 men there is, owing to the perfect system of administration, less friction than in the average company of 50 men.

Among the interesting features of the battalion drills during the week was the presence of the bicycle orderlies, Privates Bostwick, Ketcham and Van Note, acting as messengers for the majors during drills, and at other times as messengers for the adjutants office. They rode over very rough ground with great ease, and seldom dismounted. Col. Henry, U. S. A., and Gen. McAlpin were greatly impressed, and as a result Headquarters Orderlies will, it is said, use bicycles instead of horses hereafter. The bicycles used were 25 lb. Columbias, which proved quite equal to the strain upon them during the week. By Wednesday so rapidly did the regiment prosecute its work that the schedule of drills laid out by Post Headquarters had been completed, and the regiment was a day ahead.

A practical illustration of what had been learned was given on June 27, when a sham battle took place in an assumed defile, leading Northeast from the camp from the mess-hall, and lines indicated in a lecture by Col. Henry. One battalion (the 1st) attempted to pass this defile, while the other defended it successfully. Col. Henry himself, an old Indian fighter, scarred with many battles, expressed his entire approval of the tactical maneuvers during the simulated engagement (there being no previous rehearsal), and particularly praised the clever manner in which every advantage was taken of cover, upon "varied" and unfamiliar ground.

The visit to the 7th by the Cadets of the U. S. M. A., which now takes place whenever the 7th is in camp, occurred on Thursday, when a battalion of Cadets rode into camp in the morning, during a pouring rain. They were accompanied by Capt. Parker, Lieut. Cameron, Lieut. Weigel, the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Cadet captains, and Adj. Heiberg and Quartermaster Grubb. They picketed their horses and inspected the camp, where an understanding that no Cadet was to be tempted to violate his instructions regarding smoking, etc., prevented somewhat a display of the hospitality for which the 7th is famous, but did not, however, prevent the visitors from enjoying themselves thoroughly. After dinner a cavalry drill was given by the Cadets on the drill plain, and witnessed by nearly everyone in camp, including Governor Morton, who had meanwhile arrived. The charge was thrilling in the extreme, and created great enthusiasm.

It seems unnecessary to mention in detail the work of the 7th during the latter part of its stay in camp. It is sufficient to say that the routine work was done according to programme in as thorough and exact a manner as it was possible to do it.

Unlike other regiments, the 7th is as well drilled and disciplined on the day it arrives in camp as on the day it leaves it, and for that reason there is no "great improvement" during the week. Officers N. C. O.'s and men know their duties when they arrive, and do not have to be taught the A B C's of extended order, or battalion drill. Each junior officer is fully prepared and competent to take the place of his senior, and N. C. O.'s are able to take an officer's place, in an emergency. This was frequently evidenced during the week, as at the guard mount, conducted entirely by non-commissioned officers, and when 1st Sergeants took command of platoons, and Corporals of sections. Nothing could account for this state of affairs, but the fact that officers and men study previous to the encampment.

The esprit de corps of the regiment is also responsible for much that is commendable on its conduct and appearance. It is firmly determined that no organization shall excel it in any respect, and it polices the camp, observes the rules of military courtesy, and insists upon observance of every order, as if each individual man would be eternally disgraced, were anything to go wrong.

In no encampment has the 7th performed duty more creditably than in that of 1895. The only noticeable fault during the first days of the camp, that of a somewhat careless performance of guard duty, disappeared as the days went by, until finally no reasonable person could have found any reason to criticize. It is said that no National Guard regiment has been so highly praised by a regular Army inspector as the 7th has been by Col. Guy V. Henry, and that in his report to the War Department this experienced officer is likely to mention the regiment in a way, which will convince the 7th that its efforts in the camp of 1895 were not in vain.

Regimental Adj. Weaver, Battalion Adjts. Townsend and Falls, Sergt. Majors Folsom and Fisher and the other officers of the Col. Appleton staff recently appointed, performed their duties in the most satisfactory manner, and fully warranted the confidence of the Colonel in their ability.

Throughout the week Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, 5th U. S. Cav., detailed to the camp by the War Department, gave afternoon lectures on the bluff overlooking the camp, to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men. He explained to the different grades of N. C. O.'s their posts and duties under different circumstances. On Wednesday the subject of his talk was the handling of a battalion in going through a defile, and in order to illustrate his lecture the following morning he drilled Cos. B, Capt. Nesbitt, and F, Capt. Rand, in the manner prescribed. It was evident that the men had paid close attention to his talk, as from the time the two companies fell in their company streets until they were dismissed, not a single mistake of importance was made. The men not only knew what they were doing, but they were on their mettle. Col. Henry was loud in his praises of these two companies, and told the men that he would rather command a regiment of such companies than a whole brigade of poorer stuff.

It was a commendable fact, and one worthy of notice that in all the skirmish drills, when the non-coms. were virtually in control of the company, that the officers seldom had to correct them after the first day. They were remarkably quick in perception and execution, and rapidly took an unusual situation and rectified mistakes. The rank and file seemed to understand what orders were necessary as quickly as the non com. officers.

It was a noticeable fact that the canteen was rarely visited by any members of the regiment. This was owing largely to the constitutional dislike of a 7th Regt. man to

sitting around a canteen smoking and drinking, and also to the abundance of refreshments, both liquid and solid, in every tent, which were as free as air. Every tent kept open house.

During the entire encampment but one man out of the 946 who reported for duty, was compelled to go to the hospital. This is a remarkable record. Maj. Daniel M. Stimson, the Post Surgeon, said it demonstrated the superiority of the men, as they knew how to take care of themselves and did not indulge in excesses.

The 47th N. Y. at the State Camp.

The second week at State Camp was taken up by the 47th who relieved the 7th. With the 47th was the 1st Provisional Battalion, the latter composed of the 14th Separate Co., of Kingston; Capt. Robert F. Tompkins; 15th, of Poughkeepsie, Capt. Francis B. Warring; 16th, of Catskill, Capt. Harry M. C. Vedder, and the 28th, of Utica, Capt. Joseph M. Remmer. The regiment, which is under command of Col. John G. Eddy, arrived in camp 500 strong, while the Separate Cos. together had 205, making a total of 705. The regiment made an excellent appearance, as it left its armory, wearing the State blouse, campaign hats, brown leggings and puttees, and carrying their packs. They looked like a body of regulars. The line of march to the Grand Central Depot was a lengthy one, but the regiment acquitted itself nobly. When Red Hook was finally reached, the rain was coming down in torrents, and amid one of the worst storms the regiment was compelled to disembark. The regiment was promptly formed, and without delay took up the march for camp. Half-way to the camp proper the 7th was met, on their way to the camp, and the 47th had left. Had the weather not been so fearfully stormy the 7th would have waited in camp to formally receive and turn the camp over to their successors.

Upon the regiment arriving on the color line the command was at once dismissed, and the men hastily sought their quarters, for they were wet to their skins. Soon after this the rain ceased. The first evening parade was wretched; the alignment and distance were lost, and the 47th, particularly in the regiment. The march-off at the conclusion of the parade was in column of fours; the men were very careless.

Sunday proved to be another rainy day. The first guard mount was formed by Adj. Walter F. Barnes, with Lieut. H. H. Hemming, of Co. F, as officer of the guard. On account of the rain it was an unsuccess affair. Capt. W. F. Warring, of the 16th Co., being the officer of the day, ordered the guard to march to the guardhouse instead of passing in review; the lieutenant lost his head and marched his detail off in the opposite direction until corrected by the guard instructor, and again, when arriving at the guard tent, instead of marching in front of the old guard and placing his guard to the right of the old, he took them to the left. The sentry duty since then has been very fair, and the guard mounting ceremony, while far from being perfect, was fairly well executed. This is principally owing to Capt. Thurston, the guard instructor, who, in addition to having care for the sentry on the various posts, also carefully instructed the enlisted men on Sunday last as to their duties. Policing the streets and quarters was well done, and little fault being found by Maj. Lee, the Post Inspector.

The early morning drills of Monday and Tuesday, consisting of the platoons in the extended order, were good. Some of the non-commissioned officers, however, were very lax as to their duties, and caused some unnecessary confusion, otherwise there was no fault to find.

The evening parades as a whole were very good. Distances between companies and battalions were very good, the front rank at all times having a perfect alignment, but on several occasions the rear rank was very ragged, more noticeable when the formation was in line of masses. The steadiness of the men of both the regiment and Separate Cos. during the parades was remarkably good; the manual of arms was slow, however. The saluting of the officers was fair, and of the two it was better in the regiment, where more snap and vim were shown. It would be, however, a good thing if the officers were to receive instructions in the manual of the sword.

Battalion drills were well executed, and the regiment deserves great credit for the excellent drills they put up. The regiments, two battalions, both worked hard, and an honest rivalry existed between the two; both majors worked hard, but the second battalion, if there was any difference, put up the best drill. Some of the movements were not executed anything like they should be, "To the rear," in particular, causing confusion, several men would persist in turning about without first advancing their left foot. "Right front into line faced to the rear," some companies would halt on the line instead of passing through the guides, then wheeling about, and dressing up to the guide. One thing was very noticeable, and that was there was too much of anticipation of commands. The turns of the Separate Cos. were perfect; in fact, they were far superior in company movements, but, in turn, were outclassed in battalion drill.

LEGISLATION FOR THE NEW YORK GUARD.

In connection with new laws and appropriations for the National Guard of New York recently passed by the legislature, those concerning the amendments to the Military Code, and the law relative to the appointment of a board on improved firearms have already appeared in the Army and Navy Journal. In addition to these the following may interest National Guardsmen: Five thousand six hundred dollars was appropriated to pay the debts of the 1st Separate Naval Division, lately located at Rochester, and \$5,000 for the erection of a boathouse for the 2d Division of the Naval Militia in the county of Monroe. A State historian was appointed for four years, at an annual salary of \$4,500, to prepare for publication all official records relative to American wars, and the relations between this Commonwealth and foreign powers, other States and the United States. The Governor refused to sign a bill to provide for military instruction in the public schools, making their pupils members of the "American Guard" of the State of New York. A bill failed to reach the Governor, appropriating \$20,000 for the subsistence, pay and expenses of such batteries of the National Guard as the Adjutant General may order to go into camp or upon the march for field exercises during the present year, to be expended under the direction of the Adjutant General.

The several armories fared well at the hands of the legislature. There was appropriated for them in all \$394,884. The Governor vetoed an appropriation of \$400,000 for an armory for the 74th; also one of \$40,000 for an armory in Ogdensburg. These appropriations for new armories did not pass. Mohawk, \$40,000; Rochester, \$100,000; Seneca, \$60,000; Whitehall, \$32,000; \$25; Sing Sing, 14th Regt., \$10,000 to complete. A bill failed to pass allowing Sons of Veterans to use armories. Sec. 1393 of the code of civil procedure was amended so that the pay and bounty of a non-commissioned officer, musician or private in the military or naval service of the United States, or the State of New York; a land warrant, pension or other reward heretofore or hereafter granted by the United States, or by a State, for military or naval services; a sword, horse, medal, emblem or device of any kind presented as a testimonial for services rendered in the military or naval service of the United States or a State, and the uniform, arms and equipments which were used by a person in that service, are also exempt from levy and sale.

The charter of the "Society of the War of 1812" was amended as to membership. Brooklyn was authorized to erect a monument to Gen. Henry W. Stoen and construct a proper pedestal for a monument to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant; also to build and construct a proper pedestal for a monument to Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, at an expense not to exceed \$4,000. The Governor was authorized to appoint a commission, with an appropriation of \$3,000 for enlarging and enclosing in a suitable manner, the family burial lot upon which are interred the remains of Gen. Nicholas Herkimer, in Danube, Herkimer County, and also to erect a monument to the memory of the soldiers of the land office were authorized to purchase for the people of the State the lands on which the Saratoga monument stands, now owned by the Saratoga Monument Association.

5th MARYLAND.—COL. MARKOE.

The 5th Regt., of Baltimore, Col. Markoe, has been granted permission to go into camp at Cape May, N. J., for 10 days, from July 11 to 20. The encampment will be known as "Camp Zollinger" in honor of the late Wm. P. Zollinger, who was one of the founders of the regiment and com-

manded it during the riots of 1877. The hours of service include reveille at 5 A. M., and setting-up exercises for 15 minutes; breakfast, 6; battalion and regimental drill at 7 A. M.; guard mount at 8; dinner at 12:30 M.; supper at 5:30 P. M.; parade, 7:30; taps, 11:30. Capt. George C. Cole is detailed as officer of the day during the movement to camp. Every liberty consistent with discipline is allowed, while any unsoldierly conduct will be promptly punished. There will be rifle practice during the camp.

CONNECTICUT.

Brig. Gen. George Haven, Connecticut N. G., directs the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Regts. and 1st and 2d Separate Cos., Battery A, Light Artillery, Machine Gun Battery and Signal Corps, to assemble their respective commands at the State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Monday, Aug. 12, 1895, not later than 10 o'clock A. M., for six days' tour of duty and instruction. Officers and non-commissioned officers of the brigade staff will report at same time and place for duty. Full dress uniforms will be left at home station. Fatigue uniform only will be worn during the tour of duty. In honor of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the camp will be known as Camp Coffin, State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn. There shall be a daily inspection of quarters commencing at 8 A. M., except Saturday, the 17th, by brigade staff officers. The bill of dress issued for the brigade staff will be issued for this encampment. The 1st and 2d Separate Cos. will encamp as such, but for the purpose of guard mounting, and at brigade formation, they will form a provisional battalion, under the command of Capt. Daniel S. Lathrop, who will detail a lieutenant as acting adjutant. Regimental commanders will be instructors in guard duty. Maj. Walter Fitzmaurice, Brigade Commissary, is detailed as acting provost marshal in addition to his other duties. Maj. George E. Albee, L. S. A. P., and O. O. will have charge of the sea-coast battery. The brigade will be reviewed by His Excellency O. Vincent Coffin, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Friday, Aug. 16, at 2 P. M.

IOWA.

Seven day encampments of the Iowa National Guard are ordered as follows: 1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. H. H. Wright, commencing Aug. 3, 1895; 2d Brigade, Brig. Gen. James Rule, commencing Aug. 17, 1895. The locations of the above ordered camps will be announced later. Adj. Gen. Prime announces that the Engineer and Signal Department for each regiment, in addition to the regimental engineer and signal officer, will consist of one sergeant and four privates. The Hospital Corps for each regiment, in addition to the regimental medical officers, will consist of one hospital steward, one acting hospital steward and four privates. The detachment of the Signal Department stationed at Des Moines are assigned to the 3d Regt. None but physicians or registered pharmacists will be appointed acting hospital stewards, and regimental commanders are asked to exercise great care in the selection of non-commissioned officers and privates for service in the Engineer and Signal Department, giving the preference to persons who have some knowledge of engineering or telegraphy.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Brig. Gen. B. F. Peach, Jr., 2d Brigade of Massachusetts, in orders concerning the encampment of his brigade at South Framingham, from July 23 to 27, directs the 5th, 8th and 9th Regts. and Signal Corps to report at the camp ground not later than 12 o'clock noon, July 23. The commanding officer of the 1st Battalion Cavalry will with his command make a route march from its station at Framingham, on Tuesday, July 23, reporting to the Assistant Adjutant General in camp, on or before evening of same date. The commanding officer of Battery A, Light Artillery, will, with his command, make a route march from its station at Framingham, on Tuesday, July 23, reporting to the Assistant Adjutant General in camp before 6 P. M. of same date. Troops will be permitted on the camp ground on the day preceding the date of encampment, only when accompanied by a commissioned officer, and after arrival will not be permitted outside of the camp ground without written permission from brigade headquarters. The general public will be admitted to the camp only on Friday, July 26. Maj. W. A. Pew, of the 8th Regt. has been elected Colonel, vice Dodge, resigned.

NAVAL MILITIA.

ILLINOIS.—According to the Chicago "Times-Herald" the battleship Illinois, at Jackson Park, Chicago, has been dismantled, and the brick hull will, in all probability, be sold. The Illinois, a member of the Naval Militia, of Illinois, immediately after the Columbian Fair, tried to obtain the ship for drilling purposes, and by a special act of Congress the ship was given to the State. By consent of the Secretary of the Navy and permission of the City Council, which passed an ordinance to that effect, the battleship was to receive the honor and move it to the foot of Van Buren St., where it was to remain permanently. Discussions in the Naval Militia withdrew its claims to the boat. Unless the battleship be organized immediately the white hull at Jackson Park will be broken up and sold.

MARYLAND.—The first cruise of the Maryland Naval Militia on their ship, the sloop-of-war Dale, began on June 28 to Towchester Beach, and will continue until July 8. The militia now numbers 15 commissioned and 27 petty officers and 147 enlisted men. The principal officers of the militia are: Commander, I. E. Emerson; Lieutenant Commander, S. M. Blount; Lieutenants, W. A. Harrison, E. B. Dorton, E. S. Drexel and J. Bonn; Surgeon, Edwin G. Paymaster, G. Duval; Assistant Paymaster, James M. Payne; Engineer, W. S. Richardson; Assistant Engineer, J. Sweeney.

NEW YORK.—The following instructions have been issued by Adj. Gen. McAlpin: The summer tour of duty of the Naval Militia of this State for 1895, will be based on the assumption that a foreign war is imminent and that it is essential, prior to hostilities, to obtain a thorough knowledge of the approaches to New York, and the waters of Lake Ontario. The Naval Militia will therefore in carrying out the below mentioned routine, keep in mind as its chief object the acquisition of practical long-range knowledge of the approaches to New York, and the development of signaling and reconnaissance; the defense of the eastern end of the Sound, and of Lake Ontario, with torpedoes and obstructions; the study of the waters and shores of Gardiner's and Peconic Bays, this study to include the selection of sites for permanent signal stations and camps. The ends in view the commander of the 1st Naval Battalion has authority to communicate with the Navy Department, and to obtain if possible a close co-operation between one or more vessels of the U. S. fleet and the Naval Militia. A detail of not more than 52 officers and men of the Naval Battalion shall man the cutters, and cruise in Lake Ontario Sound for at least two consecutive days of each week, until Saturday, July 20. These cruises to end at near Greenpoint on or before that day. Twelve officers and men of the 2d Separate Naval Division shall perform similar duty on Lake Ontario during the same period. In addition to the men serving in the cutters, commanding officers may detail at least four petty officers, or seamen of the 1st Naval Battalion and two petty officers or seamen of the Separate Naval Division to perform reconnaissance and signal duty along shore. The 2d Separate Naval Division will proceed to New York on Friday, July 19, and on arrival there report to the commander of the 1st Naval Battalion and on Saturday, July 20, the Naval Militia shall proceed to the locality near Greenpoint. If consistent with the views of the Navy Department, the command may be transported by U. S. vessels, otherwise by rail, steamer or tug. On arrival of the Naval Militia at the eastern end of the Sound it shall proceed to establish a camp or camps by division at a selected point or points, which shall have been determined during the boats' cruise, previously mentioned. The camp shall be performed in the neighborhood of Shinnecock, Gardiner's Bay, or on board the men-of-war, if possible, on Thursday, July 25. If the men-of-war be present, the commanding officer of the Naval Militia will confer with the senior officer of the U. S. ships, relative to the joint maneuvers and maneuvers, and at least one day shall be given, if possible, to target practice on board the men-of-war. Later than Friday morning, July 26, as many of the Naval Militia as safety will permit, shall be embarked on the cutters, and they shall proceed as a squadron to New York.

EMERGENCY RATION BOARD.

The Commissary Department has heard from two Boards on the Emergency Ration question. These were located in the Department of the Platte and the Department of Texas. The personnel of the first named Board is as follows: Lieut. Col. George M. Randall, 8th Inf.; Maj. and Surgeon J. V. Lauderdale, Maj. Adna R. Chaffee, 9th Cav.; Capt. and C. S. F. E. Nye, and 1st Lieut. Julius A. Penn, 2d Inf. The composition of the Board in the Department of Texas is: Lieut. Col. Guy V. Henry, 5th Cav.; Maj. J. F. Weston, Subsistence Department; Maj. M. L. Mans, Medical Department; Capt. W. T. Wood, 18th Inf., and First Lieut. J. D. C. Hoskins, 3d Art. Gen. M. R. Morgan, Commissary General of Subsistence, declines to give the reports out for publication at the present time. It is his desire to have the findings of the Boards on this important question remain secret until all the organizations have submitted their views. The two reports which have been received, however, show great research and make a number of recommendations, which may be adopted. What will be done in this matter will be to take from each report any recommendation it may contain, which Gen. Morgan may consider worthy of adoption. Maj. C. A. Woodruff, on duty as assistant to Gen. Morgan, is devoting a great deal of his time to the consideration of this subject, and is himself experimenting with samples which have been received at the Department. It is understood that the New York Emergency Ration Board is receiving a large number of samples of condensed foods from manufacturers and others interested in their adoption in the service. Returns from the other Boards indicate similar activity on the part of dealers. It is expected by the subsistence officers that all the reports will reach the Department before September, and that then the matter will be decided.

The Board of officers convened in the Department of the Platte to recommend an emergency ration, recommends one weighing nearly two pounds, consisting of hard bread, such as is used in the Army to-day, or a substitute which should contain 20 per cent. oatmeal, seven ounces of brawn, spiced and put up in tin, which shall contain 75 per cent. of beef and 25 per cent. of pork; soup tablets, weighing two ounces, of pea and bean meal, with a little bacon; coffee cake, containing ground coffee and sugar in proper proportion, compressed so as to form an inch cube; a small quantity of salt and pepper. Every component of this ration can be eaten without being cooked, boiling water being necessary for the coffee tablet, which will make one quart of drinking coffee.

The Adjutant General has received a long report on the subject of the emergency ration from Capt. J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav., Military Attaché to the American Legation at Vienna. He states that he has forwarded specimens of the Austrian war rations, viz.: Cans containing a sort of beef stew and tablets of concentrated soups, one of parched flour; the other of peas. Other articles of the rations are meat sausages and other sausages, with a mixture of vegetables, intended for making soup; also compressed tablets of roasted and ground coffee, prepared with the proper percentage of sugar.

Five books relating to the subject of subsistence are also forwarded. Capt. Dorst also gives an account of the subsistence of the Austrian soldier in time of peace, which is not sufficient for hard worked young men, whose average age is perhaps less than that of the two upper classes of West Point cadets.

By various devices the men obtain additional food and seem to be strong and well nourished. The war rations are of several classes: The full ration; the supplemental "nachshub" ration; the reserve ration for the period during and immediately following mobilization; the reserve ration for field operation and a railroad ration. All war rations are issued in kind, and the "full" ration is always to be issued when practicable. The war rations are described at length. They vary somewhat according to the locality and the special tastes of the various peoples forming the Empire of Austro-Hungary.

The Bosnia-Herzegovinian troops are almost without exception of the Mohammedan faith, and must conform to certain dietetic rules imposed upon them by their religion. The same is the case with the Jews, who are very numerous in some spots, particularly in Hungary and Austrian Poland, and who seem to be far more rigid in observing the forms of their religion than is the case with the Jews at home. Nor is the food that is best in one part of the country believed to be the best in another part, where the climatic conditions are different. In time of peace any difficulties that might arise from the furnishing a uniform ration for the whole army are avoided by furnishing commutation for the

greater part of the ration, which is also provided for, to a limited extent, in war.

Lieut. James O'Brien, 5th Inf., military attaché, Legation of the U. S. at Tokyo, Japan, anxious for the student officers of the Infantry and Cavalry School who recently graduated to visit that country, has written the following letter to Lieut. Penrose, 11th Inf., secretary of the school: "I have the honor to suggest that selected members of the class of 1893-95 be advised to spend their graduating leaves in Japan—unless need of their services shall exist at home. The whole country bristles with things military and offers many lessons which these student officers are now well fitted to learn. It will save them money to come also. It will cost them £25 to cross the Pacific—a special rate for army officers. While here 200 yen—say, \$100—per month, will fully cover all expenses. A round trip ticket, limited to four months, can be obtained for not to exceed \$175. A blouse of the new pattern, made fitting from best English cloth, delivered in seventy-two hours from time of measurement, can be obtained here for 30 yen—\$15 in gold. This is but a sample of cost conditions. Special rates through from Kansas City can be obtained. I submit the above for favorable consideration."

Smokeless powder for the field guns of the Army will probably be issued to the service within the next six months. Experiments, which have been made with samples of this explosive of the Maxim variety have given excellent results, not only in the way of velocity but in pressure. The Army Ordnance Department has also been experimenting with smokeless powder and brown powder for the big guns. In the 10 and 12-inch guns the brown powder has given velocities with 15 tons pressure of something more than 2,100 feet per second. The Patten powder, which contains twenty-five per cent. nitroglycerine, has given high velocities in the small guns, and samples are now being manufactured to be fired in the big guns. The Maxim powder, 10 per cent. of whose composition is nitroglycerine, has given 2,250 feet per second in the 10-inch gun with pressures below fifteen tons. The German powder has been tried in the 12-inch gun with good results, a velocity of 2,385 F. S., and pressure less than fifteen tons having been secured. The French gun cotton powder has given about 2,200 feet per second with low pressures. The Ordnance authorities will now begin the keeping test of some of the samples. It is the determination of the authorities to continue experimenting until they have secured an ideal smokeless powder for both small and big guns.

The first inspection of posts by Inspector Generals for the current fiscal year has been inaugurated. Maj. Francis Moore, 5th Cav., Acting Inspector General, is the pioneer in this matter, he having started out last month, his activity being caused by the great distance he will have to travel to inspect all the posts in his district. During the month of June he inspected Fort Riley, Kansas City, and Fort Leavenworth, and then went to Omaha, where he will remain until July 8. His itinerary for the remainder of his district follows: Sioux City, July 8; Niobrara, July 15; Robinson, July 23; Meade, July 30; Custer, Aug. 6; Camp Merritt, Aug. 8; Keogh, Aug. 17; Yates, Aug. 25; Pembina, Aug. 28; Buford, Sept. 3; Assiniboine, Sept. 9; Yellowstone, Sept. 13; Camp Pilot, Butte, Sept. 16; Washakie, Sept. 20; D. A. Russell, Sept. 28 and Denver, Sept. 30. The other Inspector General, who has already begun his inspection of posts, is Lieut. Col. H. W. Lawton, Inspector General of the Southern district. Here is his itinerary: Santa Fe, N. M., July 1; Albuquerque, July 1; Fort Stanton, N. M., July 4 to 10; Fort Wingate, N. M., July 13 to 20; Fort Apache, Ariz., July 22 to 29; Whipple Barracks, Ariz., Aug. 1 to 9; Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Aug. 10 to 17; Fort Grant, Ariz., Aug. 17 to 25; Camp San Carlos, Ariz., Aug. 26 to 29; Fort Bayard, N. M., Aug. 31 to September 7; Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 7 to 13; Fort Hancock, Texas, Sept. 13 to 17; Fort Clark, Texas, Sept. 17 to 24; Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, Sept. 24 to 27; Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Sept. 27 to Oct. 10; Fort McIntosh, Texas, Oct. 10 to 15; Fort Ringgold, Texas, Oct. 17 to 23; Fort Brown, Texas, Oct. 25 to 31; Galveston, Texas, Nov. 1 to 3; Fort Sill, O. T., Nov. 5 to 12; Fort Reno, O. T., Nov. 13 to 20; Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 22.

Two extremely important decisions have been rendered by Acting Comptroller Edwin A. Bowers in regard to sea pay. The first of these was in re-appeal of Lieut. Geo. H. Peters, U. S. N., from the decision of the Audi-

tor for the Navy Dept. disallowing his claim for sea pay while on temporary duty at the Newport, R. I., Naval Station. Lieut. Peters is the ordnance officer of the Raleigh, and when the ship was at Norfolk was ordered to instruction in the use of auto-mobile torpedoes, the order to this effect also specifying that "this duty is in addition to your present duties." The comptroller held that "a naval officer in sea service ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to report to the commandant of naval station for instruction and exercise in auto-mobile torpedoes, is hereby detached from his vessel, and is not entitled to sea pay while on such duty at the naval station." The comptroller in his decision states that the paragraph of the Secretary's order that "This duty is in addition to your present duties," is inconsistent with what precedes it and meaningless, for it was physically impossible that he could perform his duties as ordnance officer of the Raleigh while at Newport, R. I. He accordingly disallows Lieut. Peters' claim. The second decision of the Acting Comptroller on this question is equally interesting. This decision was on the appeal of Chief Engr. G. Cowie, Jr., from the decision of the Auditor for the Navy Department disallowing his claim for sea pay while temporarily performing duty on the Vermont. The claimant was ordered on two occasions by the Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, where he was performing shore duty, to report to the commanding officer of the Vermont for the purpose of examining recruits during the illness of the chief engineer of that vessel. He claimed he was entitled to sea pay for these two occasions. The Comptroller holds that "A naval officer on shore duty at a Navy Yard is not entitled to pay for sea duty, though required by the Commandant of the Navy Yard in addition to his regular duties to perform the duty of the chief engineer of a recruiting ship at anchor at the yard during the temporary illness of said officer, in examining recruits."

Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., has an exciting story of personal adventure with the Indians in "Harper's Weekly" for July 6. It is one of a series just begun in the weekly entitled "Adventures of American Army and Navy Officers."

FORT RILEY, KAN.

Mrs. Slocum and Mrs. Schumm gave a card party for the ladies of the 1st Cavalry on Monday, June 24. Lieut. Geo. F. Hamilton, 9th Cav., and wife, née Miss Kate Chaffee, called on friends here on Tuesday, June 25, returning to Fort Robinson, Neb., the following day. Lieut. Meyer, 2d Cav., and Lieut. Anderson, 1st Cav., have returned from leave, the former spent in Denver, and the latter in Kansas City. Capt. Helm, 1st Cav., returned last week from a month's leave East. While away he attended the reunion of his class, '70, at West Point, June 12. The Presbyterian Church of Topeka visited Fort Riley on Tuesday, June 23, in a body. The following programme was offered for their entertainment: Dress parade, 1st Cavalry Squadron, 10 A. M.; artillery drill, 1:30 P. M.; band concert, 1st Cavalry Band, 2:30 P. M.; and baseball on cavalry parade ground (in which they were outplayed by the cavalrymen) 3 P. M. Capt. H. G. Cavanaugh, 13th Inf., and son, Lieut. H. La T. Cavanaugh, 13th Inf., and son, Lieut. H. La T. Cavanaugh, 9th Cav., on graduation leave, called on friends in the garrison on Thursday, June 27. Mrs. McClernand is visiting friends in the East. Mrs. Knox is visiting friends in Kansas City. Lieut. Hinds, 2d Art., and Lieut. Schumm, 2d Art., are selected as members of a board to pass judgment on the Interstate Drill to be held in St. Louis during the week beginning July 1. Col. G. A. Purington, 3d Cav., from Jefferson Barracks, is selected as commandant of the camp and drill.

NEWPORT, R. I.

The American Homeopathic Society closed a successful session here June 27, making their headquarters at the Ocean House. On the evening of Wednesday Proprietor Leland gave the society a grand ball.

Lieut. Lotus Stiles, U. S. A.; Lieut. C. W. Brook, U. S. A., and Lieut. John B. Bernadon, U. S. A., are registered at the Casino.

The officers of the War College accepted an invitation Wednesday, June 26, to inspect the new yacht Defender. After the inspection the two torpedo boats, Cushing and Stiletto, had a brush on their return to Newport, the Stiletto only using one boiler, winning with ease. Comdr. Resinger, Lieut. Ruschenberger and Lieut. Caperton, accompanied the officers of the Cushing on their visit to Bristol. These gentlemen are stopping at Jamestown. In fact, Jamestown might be called a naval station, considering the number of naval officers residing on the island.

Lieut. Hamilton Hutchins, U. S. N., has located his family at the Aqueduct for the season.

It strikes us very strange to hear a young naval officer speak in the most disparaging terms of our Navy, belittling it in the strongest language. Such conversation may frequently be heard in one of our hotels by one of our officers.

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This Water is for sale by druggists generally, or in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles \$5.00 f.o.b. at the Springs. Descriptive pamphlets sent to any address.

Thomas F. Goode, Proprietor, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

It is reported that Spain has ordered two gunboats for Cuba waters of 200 tons, two of 100 tons and three torpedo boats of 300 tons. The other twelve, of nineteen, will be of forty tons displacement and will be armed with Maxim quick firing guns and Nordenfeldt machine guns. These small craft will be used in the shallow waters among the keys and reefs, and in creeks and rivers along the coasts of Cuba.

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To keep your digestive organs in order get a bottle of the genuine ANGSTURA BITTERS, manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

MARRIED.

EATON-BUTTERWORTH.—At Boston, Mass., June 21, 1895, Mr. C. M. Eaton to Miss Edith Butterworth, daughter of the late Chief Engr. James Butterworth, U. S. N.
FURLONG-CLARKE.—At Cleveland, O., June 18, 1895,

Lieut. John W. Furlong, 1st U. S. Cav., to Miss Ruby Jean Clarke.

MARTIN-FRANK.—At Fort Monroe, Va., July 3, 1895, Lieut. John T. Martin, 4th Art., to Miss Alice Frank, daughter of Col. Royal T. Frank, 1st Art.

MILLER-DONAVIN.—At Baltimore, Md., July 2, 1895, Lieut. Charles Miller, 11th U. S. Inf., to Miss Mary Berry Donavin, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. W. Donavin.

PRICE-LONGUEMARE.—At Fort Hamilton, Ariz., June 24, 1895, Lieut. H. J. Price, 24th Inf., to Miss Lucile Longuemare, of El Paso, Tex.

STOCKLE-HAPPERSETT.—At 4810 Regent St., Philadelphia, Pa., July 6, 1895, Lieut. George Edward Stockle, 10th U. S. Cav., to Miss Emily Kirby Happersett, daughter of the late Maj. J. C. G. Happersett, U. S. A., and Mrs. Happersett.

TRENCH-SCHENCK.—At Annapolis, Md., July 2, 1895, Asst. Engr. Martin Edward Trench, U. S. N., to Miss Helen Talbot Schenck, daughter of Pay Dir. Caspar Schenck, U. S. N.

BIRTHS.

WILLS.—Born at Auburn, Ala., to the wife of Lieut. John Howard Wills, a son, June 21, 1895.

DIED.

FALKENSTEIN.—Mrs. Theresa R. Falkenstein, on June 29, at 1022 North Stucker St., Baltimore, Md., mother of Asst. Engr. F. R. Falkenstein, Revenue Cutter Service.

GORGAS.—At Philadelphia, Pa., June 29, 1895, Med. Dir. Albert C. Gorgas, U. S. N.

HAGAN.—Judge Albert Hagan, father of the wife of Lieut. John H. Wholley, died at his home, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, June 22, after a long and painful illness. He will be remembered as one of the most able lawyers of the country.

HINE.—At Washington, D. C., June 27, 1895, Chief Engr. Robert B. Hine, U. S. N.

HARVIS.—At White Plains, N. Y., June 30, 1895, Algernon Sydney Jarvis, cousin of Rear Adm. Erben, U. S. N.

McALESTER.—At St. Paul, Minn., June 19, 1895, Mrs. John McAlester, mother of the wife of Brig. Gen. William Smith, retired.

STANHOPE.—At Indianapolis, Ind., June 24, 1895, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Philip William Stanhope, Major, U. S. A., retired.

As a specific against Dyspepsia, as a tonic and for mixing in drinks, nothing superior to BOKER'S BITTERS.



to the dyspeptic generally takes this turn, "Avoid greasy food." Avoid food prepared with lard would be better. The best physicians advise patients to

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